CYCLES R. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL, WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES R. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL, WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 183 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage	Sailing about.
S. S. Jolapalaka	7370	10th Aug 1922
S. S. Naladata	6700	31th Aug 1922

War fright and other particulars apply to NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.

Opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
5th August	NARKUNDA	16,118
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR §	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA	10,911
9th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
16th ,,	MALWA	10,941
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,,	NALDERA	15,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,,	MACEDONIA §	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.

KASHGAR, MACEDONIA } § Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Aug.	MANDALA	8,246
22nd Aug	MANTOLA	8,963
1st Sept.	MULBERA	6,900
12th ,,	MERKARA	8,288
27th Oct.	MADURA	8,978

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About			
12th Aug.	KALYAN		
19th ,,	SOUDAN		
25th ,,	MACEDONIA		
8th Sept.	MANTUA		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
6th Oct.	NARKUNDA		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
8th Sept.	MANTUA	10,902
6th Oct.	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
7th Aug.	VITA	Karachi direct.
9th Aug	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa
10th ,,	BANKURA	Karachi and Persian Gulf
11th ,,	VARSOVA	Basrah via Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS' MARINE, LIMITED, AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA, P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT

Try once sample box, Re. -9-0, Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0.

Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING, Memonwada Road, P. No. 9. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
†Yojin Maru	...	6,735	4 Aug	15 Aug
Awa Maru	J. Saito	6,087	21 July	12 Aug
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	11 Aug.	25 Aug
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata	5,191	16 ,,	26 Aug
Akita Maruru	Y. Kotoril.	3,817	28 Aug.	2 Sep
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	25 Sep
KamakuraMa	J. Fujisawa	5,843	27 Sep.	9 Oct

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.]

For particulars, apply to—

H. UYEMURA, Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 279. 4362

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.) ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£5,338,000
Reserve Fund Esc.... 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBOND.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

BRANCHES.

LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street.
NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	,,	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	,,	8,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO., Agents.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	,,	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INSURANCE.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD.

(Established 1906).

FIRE.

Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.

MARINE.

Liberal and quick payment of claims.

LIFE.

Complete protection in Emergency.

Please apply to:—

B. AGASKAR & CO., Chief Agents. 29, Dadoo Building. Marine Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 5189. Telegraphic Address:—RUJJANGUD.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LT.

TOTAL FUNDS ... Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.

AGENTS, WANTED

For particulars apply to:—

THE SECRETARIES, 18, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established by Royal Charter 1824.

CAPITAL PAID-UP F.	80,000,000	£4,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... F.	59,139,240	£4,956,670

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland). Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Bandjermasin,	Palembang
Bandoeng,	Pekalongan,
Cheribon,	Pontianak
Djember,	Semarang
Djocja,	Soerabaiia
Kota Radja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatiap
	Welteverden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN.—Kobe.

CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. E. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Actg. Agents.

BANK BY POST

Rs. 4,647 Will be paid to you at the end of 21 years if you put in Rs. 10 every month regularly for 252 months in our "Prudential" Deposit Account.

BUT IF YOU PAY Rs. 50 A MONTH YOU WILL GET

Rs. 23,370 while you will actually pay Rs. 12,600.

These figures are based on Mathematical calculations and not on "Expected Profits" Expectations may or may not be realised.

Ask for "Prudential" Deposit A/c Prospectus.

YOU CAN BANK PERSONALLY OR POST, DISTANCE IS NO HINDRANC

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND

Interest paid monthly at 6%. Full Particulars Free.

Write To-day to—THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA.

Phone: 5305. Post Box 22 (Opp. G. P. O.), BOMBAY.

Branches:—Kapurthala, Karachi, Rawalpindi, and Surat.

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"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

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G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LD.

(Incorporated in India 1907)

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.

HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St, CALCUTTA.

OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

20, Apollo Street.

Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of Sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of April, 1919, and made between Odhavji Dhunjibhai of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th day of August, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1882, New No. 9916, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2/4878 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 7469 and Street Nos. 29—31 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Bhandari Street on or towards the North by the property of Vishwanath Ganoba Futane and on towards the South by the property of Anandji Bawa and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th August, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, DECEASED'S ESTATE, IRON BED, CHAIRS, TEAPOYS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, INSOLVENTS' OFFICE WRITING TABLE, ELECTRIC FAN, IRON BOLTS, NUTS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—

(1) Ganibhai Wadabhai Memon (Insolvent) one lot Crank Shaftings and Saltpetre Shafts.

(2) Ahmed Ebrahim Salehji (Insolvent):—Office writing table, electric fan, iron nuts, bolts, hooks, etc., etc.

By the order of H. H. Wadia, Esqr., the Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Anne McCarthy.

Iron bed, arm chairs, teapoys, easy chairs, carpet, table lamp, oil stove, crockery, glassware, wearing apparels, curtains, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th August, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort, Telephone No. 4983.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. "KAIPAN".

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay issued under the authority vested in them by section 66 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 as from time to time amended Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, 1922, at 4 p.m. at "K" Birth Prince's Dock, Bombay the s.s. "Kaipan" (with her tackle apparel and furniture) of which the Cutch Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., are the Registered Owners.

The vessel was built in 1888 gross tonnage 275.5. Registered tonnage 110.25, length 135 ft. breadth 23. 1ft. depth 11.45 ft.

A copy of specification of the vessel can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Intending buyers will be furnished with a permit to view the vessel at "K" Birth Prince's Dock on application being made to the Secretary Bombay Port Trust at his office at Ballard Road, Bombay.

The sale will be subject to conditions, particulars of which can be ascertained prior to the date of sale from the Secretary Bombay Port Trust or to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required from the purchaser on the vessel being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th August, 1922.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, knowing Gujrati and English Accounts. Apply to Box No. 8419, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 13945

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE to get openings for youngmen (14 As.): How to Grow Riches (Re. 1). CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Rangmahal, LAHORE.
A R4426

WANTED—A SCIENCE TEACHER for the Municipal High School, State qualifications and experience and the salary wanted. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials. SYED EUSUFALI G. INAMDAR, Chairman, Municipal School Board. ANKLESVAR, Ankleswar, 31-7-1922.
A C13919

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT immediately for higher classes in the National College, Bombay. Only those who are well qualified and experienced need apply. S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR, Principal, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.
A R4522

SALARY Rs. 109—230 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab.)

OLD established European Import House wants First Class SALESMAN for the sale of steam engines, boilers, electric motors, transmission, lathes, etc. Only first class men, who have worked before in this capacity for many years with success, need apply to Box No. 8415, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4466

WANTED an experienced SETTLEMENT OFFICER for Udaipur State. Pay according to the qualifications. Application with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the following address. None, who has not held independent charge of settlement of some big district or a big Native State, need apply. THE MAHAKMA KHAS, Udaipur, (Rajputana).
A R4467

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—A SITUATION by a Hindu Young Gentleman in any capacity, any salary, any work, any time and any place. Knowing Business Correspondence accounts Type writing, Gujrathi, Hindi and Marathi willing to go overseas, good reference please write to Box No. 8428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4510

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE lock-up GARAGE at Wodehouse Road. Next to Wellington Mews. Apply Judah and Solomon, Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street.
C R4479

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALY SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R7360

TO LET—Small six-storied PREMISES for office, ware house or shop at Ghoga Street, half minutes from Hornby Road, electric fittings, wholly or separately with latest conveniences. Apply Messrs. UNWALLA, PEEROZSHAW & PAPA, Solicitors, Medows Street, Bombay.
C R4511

TO LET AT HUGHES ROAD—SHOW ROOMS, best suited for Motor firms, and shops, suiable for Drapers, Millineries, Shoe-merchants, Motor accessories dealers, Cloth merchants, etc., etc. Rent moderate, Apply sharp to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C C13943

TO BE LET—For Poona season or longer period with telephone, one-storied newly built spacious fully furnished BUNGALOW, with six bedrooms, very big hall, dining room smoking and office rooms, motor garage, stables, very big garden, extensive riverside view, also other bungalows suitable for princes and first class officers. For further particulars please apply ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY, 31, 33, Hamam Street, Fort.
C C13879

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.

SENT to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. P. 9lb. basket for Rs. 5-12. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
GA C13852

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—24 Rosy Peaches or Delicious Nectarines or Apples or finest Pears or 72 Egg Plums or 12 lbs. Sweetest Sardas or 8 lbs. Juicy Seedless Grapes Rs. 12. Free Delivery. Packing Scientific. Quality Special. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. Tele. Grapes.
GA C13505

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
13833

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Fully equipped. DISPENSARY in a thickly populated Gujarati Locality. Near. Cloth Market. Rare opportunity for a Doctor. Apply Box No. 8405, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R4452

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FORD 1915 Model five-seater recently overhauled, painted, new hood, upholstery and tubes tyres in excellent running order, for quick sale Rs. 2,000, or nearest offer. Open to expert inspection. Apply BILIMORIA, Ahmedabad.
JA R4492

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER, sleeping or active for a profitable business with Rupees Three Lakhs capital. Apply Box No. 8421, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4488

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE.—Just in hand GERMAN MOTOR MAGNETO, 6 cylinder at Rs. 175 each. Apply:—INDO-SWISS TRADING CO., 40/1, Strand Road, Calcutta.
K R4425

INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS Can get their requirements of Steel Castings manufactured by us, and avoid expense and delay in importing. Enquiries invited. KIRTYANAND STEEL WORKS LD. BALLYGUNJ, CALCUTTA.
K R4414

WANTED.—A Secondhand COTTON BALING PRESS and GINS with Engine and Boiler, etc. A complete factory will do. Write with full particulars and prices to: MANEKCHAND GORDHANDAS, Bombay 3.
K C13938

FOR SALE.—BRAND NEW 14 and 18 lbs. rails, 27 cubic feet Tipping Wagons, 20 H. P. Vertical Boilers, 16ft. London Bros. Screw cutting lathes, No. 2½ Christy and Norris Disintegrator, 21" sensitive Drilling Machine. Secondhand 30 H. P. 2' gauge Locomotive, 6 and 10 Ton Road Rollers, 6, 8, 10 and 20 N. H. P. Portable Steam Engines, 24" Log Frame, Circular Saw Benches and several screw cutting Lathes. Inspection Invited. B. D. DERY & Co., 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta. Telegrams:—"ENDEAVOUR," Calcutta.
K 13914

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASSAM SILK—We supply purely handspun, and hand-woven Endi, Mooga, Pat cloths and real Mooga Yarns at the cheapest of all market rates. Prices on application Trial Humbly Solicited. Please enquire at:—Messrs. BHORALI BROS. & CO., P. O. and Vill Soalkuchi, Dist. Kamrup, ASSAM.
T C13921

SHOEING Register your Horses soon for monthly Rs. 4-8 shoeing with S. C. BETHELL expert farrier of Bombay Light Horse, who personally undertakes Surgical and General shoeing at the Bodyguards' Stables behind the Willingdons Sports Club, TARDEO.
T R4390

MALABAR TIMBERS—26th Varieties of well seasoned timber always in Stock in the log as also cut to order, suitable for House Building Flooring, Planks, Boat Building, Bridge work Railway Sleepers, Furniture and Mining purposes, etc. For Samples and descriptive list Apply to R. MANACKJEE, Timber Merchant, CALICUT.
T C13932

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.
FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.
N.-B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

SIX DAWSON & MASONS GAS FURNACES, in complete working order but without Fire bricks. Specification will be sent to bonafide purchasers.
Any favourable offer F. O. R. Moghalpura Stores Depot will be considered.
Apply to—
CONTROLLER OF STORES,
N. W. Railway,
Moghalpura (Punjab).
Moghalpura, dated 20th July, 1922.
C13812

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD
(Incorporated in England).
OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W. I.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

MONDAY, the 7th instant being a public holiday the BOMBAY BRANCH of the Society will be CLOSED on that day.
13952

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 8th August, 1922, to SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1922, both days inclusive.
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
C13915

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—Two 16 K. W. D. C. Compound Wound Generators voltage 110 to 150 direct coupled to High Speed Gardner Oil Engines fitted with Tachometers, the necessary water and fuel tanks piping, etc. inclusive. Also two Generator Panels complete with necessary switches and instruments. Engines can be seen running at Government House, Caneshkhind, with 24 hours' notice. Tenders to be sent to the undersigned. The purchaser will be required to make his own arrangements for packing, cartage, etc., at his expense.
F. O. J. ROOSE,
Electrical Engineer to Government,
P. W. D., Bombay.
C13951

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KODIRAM DAMODER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. JOHARMAL MULCHAND.
All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writting to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of free hold land or ground with the messuage tenemtnt or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Kalbadevi Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 517 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 717 New No. 3251, Old Survey No. 80 New Survey No. 1483, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 476 and 1745 and Street Nos. 291, 293, 5789 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Vithalwady Cross Lane, on or towards the West by Kalbadevi Road on or towards the North by Dwarkanath Temple and on or towards the South partly by the property of Panalal Poonamchand Jeweller and partly by the property of Virji Bhimji and which said premises were formerly occupied by and are now occupied by the Vendor's tenants.
Dated this 3rd day of August, 1922.
R. R. MODY,
Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas & Co.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C13950

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAM HUSSEIN BUNDEALLY SOMJI and HUSENALLY KASSAMBHAI MAHOMED MITHA, both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Bai Kulsambai, widow of Khan Mahomed Bhanji Meghji have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client. All persons having any claims or demands against the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance lease, or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 327, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Ganthan land, situate at Chimbai Road, Bandora in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, District Thana and Taluka Salsette together with a house built thereon, containing by admeasurement from East to West forty feet and from North to South thirty feet and all that piece or parcel of vacant land, containing by admeasurement from East to West eighteen feet and from North to South fourteen feet together with the compound towards East, containing by admeasurement from East to West seven feet and from North to South thirty-five feet and registered in the books of the Municipality under Municipal District Chimbai as house No. 89/1621 and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by Government passage, on or towards the West by vacant land and harbour coast, on or towards the North by vacant land and beyond that by a house belonging to Pradhan Khoji and on or towards the South a land and beyond that by a house belonging to Foras Utanker.
Dated this 2nd day of August, 1922.
VACHHA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C13948

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS
IN INSOLVENCY.
Petition No. 70 of 1921.
In the matter of:—Abdul Kareem Sait and Abdul Shukoor of the firm of Memon Ali Ganni Sait .....Insolvent.
IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 24th March, 1919, an order was made adjudicating Abdul Kareem Sait and Abdul Shukoor lately carrying on business at No. 1/3, Godown Street, George Town, Madras, insolvents and vesting their estate in the Official Assignee of Madras.
The Official Assignee has realized certain assets and proposes to declare a dividend. All persons having claims against the said insolvents, should prove the same before the Official Assignee of Madras, High Court House, Madras.
F. H. WILSON,
Official Assignee.
High Court House,
Madras, Dated 24th July, 1922.
13836

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of RUPRAM CHATURBHUJ MEWARI, a pearl setter of Bombay Kir Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Third Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
TULJARAM MULSHANKER JOSHI, of Bombay Brahmin Hidnu Inhabitant, residing at third Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay a duly constituted attorney of Khemraj Chaturbhuj Mewari, residing at Ameth in the territories of H. H. the Maharaja of Udaipur Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Withness SIR LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 20th day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 20th day of June 1922.
Messrs. PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C13949

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI SHRINBAI MANEHERSHA KHAN and MR. RUSTOMJI DARABSHA DUBASH have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims of the same, if any, will be caused to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow outhouses, etc., standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gondoluee near Andheri, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement three thousand three hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabout forming part of land registered by the Collector of Thana under Agricultural No. 9, Entry No. 6 D., Non Survey No. 90 and pot Nos. 1—2—4 and assessed at Rs. 10 per year the bungalow being registered by the notified Area Committee under No. 112 all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Pirojbai Ratansha Mehta on or towards the West by a passage called Mehta Road, on or towards the North by the Bungalow of Jamsetji Pestonji Sukhidas and on or towards the North by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Singara.
Dated 3rd day of August, 1922.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C13956

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2688 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.
Plaint presented and filed 26th day of June, 1922.
Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O, VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, Registered and incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered office at Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.
Versus
POONAMCHAND KISHONGOPAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, doing business at 342, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendant.
GEORGE V, by the Grace of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The plaintiffs pray for a decree against the defendant for the respective sums of Rs. 1,500, Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 1,500 in the plaint mentioned with interest at nine per cent per annum on the said sum of Rs. 1,500 from the 1st day of October, 1920, and on Rs. 2,250 from the 25th day of July, 1921, and on Rs. 1,500 from the 31st day of March 1922 till judgment and for costs and further interest on judgment at the rate of six per cent per annum till payment and for further and other relief.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of August 1922 quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely for support of your case.
Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 1st day of July 1922.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 1st day of July, 1922.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C13957

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
The Sparkling Heart-gladdening Metro Picture
THIS WEEK! TO-NIGHT!!
"IN FOR 30 DAYS"
(6 Reels)
Starring the lively Comedienne
MAY ALLISON
The programme includes the New Screen Magazine and a 2 Reel roaring Century "Horse sense" featuring
HARRY SWEET
To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

BHAJAN SAMAJ DADAR SRAVANAM.

Arrangements have been made to perform the SRAVANAM CEREMONY, which falls on MONDAY, the 7th August, 1922, at "BHAJAN MANDIR", No. 18, Mirandas Chawl, Dadar. All Brahmins are invited to participate in the ceremony.
PANDIT ANANTARAM VAIDHYAR of the Samaj will conduct the ceremony.
Mahasangalpam will begin at 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 4-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m
At 4-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m
At 4-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The great charm and appeal of
"THE KID"
makes it always worth a
SECOND AND A THIRD VISIT
The sublime pathos and finishing acting of
CHAPLIN
has for all time set the seal on his
ARTISTIC GREATNESS
CHARLIE'S ATTEMPTS
AT BABY REARING
MUST BE SEEN TO BE BELIEVED!
It is a delirium of inconsequent Joy!
AND THE KID HIMSELF IS
Jackie Coogan
His amazing ability and personality is the rarest treat that has ever
BEEN GIVEN TO BOMBAY!
Booking at Rose's till 4-30 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
At 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
SPECIAL MATINEE
For the convenience of
Our Suburban Patrons
BRING THE KIDDIES
TO SEE
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
SEE
JACKIE COOGAN & CHARLIE
IN FAIRYLAND.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.
OUR GREAT FUN FRIDAY
Special Doses of Laughter by the World's Best Physicians
INCLUDING
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"CARMEN"
DON'T FORGET MATINEE TO-DAY
AT 4-30 P.M.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
OUR GREAT FUN FRIDAY
Special Doses of Laughter by the World's Best Physicians.
INCLUDING
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"EASY STREET"
DON'T FORGET MATINEE TO-DAY
AT 4-30 P.M.

THIS WEEK IS THIS WEEK!
DIVINE.
And the Leading Theatre of Bombay offers
AJAMIL
PRODUCED BY KOHINOOR Co.
AJAMIL a victim of so-called society, out-casted, dishonoured, disliked became a vicions man. But He once uttered the name of NARAYAN without knowing its significance. See the change that resulted at
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM
Next Week. BHISHMA PRATIGNA from the MAHABHARAT.

Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
TO-DAY
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
at 3-30 p. m.
FOURTH INSTALMENT
"THE BLUE FOX"
(in 15 Episodes)

ARROW FILM CORPORATION presents
The Blue Fox
with
Ann Little
(America's Foremost Serial Star)
Each Episode crammed full of
MYSTERY, SENSATION AND SUSPENSE
TO-DAY
Episode 10. THE CLOSE PURSUIT.
" 11. THE WILDS OF ALASKA.
" 12. THE CAMP OF THE CHARKAS
GOLDWYN BRAY PICTOGRAPH and SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
POPULAR PRICES
As. 2 to 8 annas.

Are you prepared
For a REAL SURPRISE & A SENSATION
Here's something smart for you!
"ZIGOMAR"
has again appeared with his "Z" Gang.
See "ZIGOMAR" in
"Zigomar Vs. Nick Carter"
(2nd Series), of "ZIGOMAR"
together with our
Most Sensational Serial of Millions and Mystery
"The Evil Eye"
Episodes 5 and 6, featuring
the World's Lightweight Boxer Champion
BENNY LEONARD
A Double Bill Extraordinary
Times and Rates as usual
"STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
For the first time in India. The greatest Classical Photo-play
GANGAVATARAN
or
BHAGIRATH-GANGA
in 6 Reels
Produced by MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
Featuring Miss Patience Cooper
Scnaerio written by Pundit Tulsi Datta Shaida.
Pathe Gazette & Pollard Comic
DIALY 4 SHOWS
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
TO-DAY AT 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
Prices as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
GANITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,
BOMBAY
on
Friday 4th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SAN-NYASHACHA SANSAR
Satur. 5th August 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 6th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Mon. 7th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Proprietors.
N. B.—No complimentary tickets will be allowed for Satteche Gulam.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Aug. 2nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	—
,, ,, Import	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. American Spot good inquiry	13 55
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	18 25
New York, 11 a.m. Oct.	21 02
(As known in Liverpool at Jan.	21 80
closing time.) Mar.	21 73
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	21 63
Jan.	21 44

OPENING TONE AND PRICES:

Liverpool, Aug. 2nd.

Months.	To-day's Price.
August	—
Sept.	12 75—75
Oct.	12 58—10
Nov.	—
Dec.	12 43—48
Jan.	12 35—38
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	—
May	—
June	12 14—05
July	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 2nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
August 1	12 76—22
September	12 58—22
Oct.	12 48—22
November	12 34—22
December	12 19—13
January	12 21—22
February	12 17—22
March	12 13—13
April	12 07—23
May	12 02—23
June	11 95—24
July	11 89—25

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 2nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	16 60—60
Sept.	16 60—60
Oct.	16 85—60
Nov.	16 90—60
Dec.	17 00—60
Jan.	17 05—60
Feb.	17 15—60
Mar.	17 20—60
April	17 25—60
May	17 30—60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 2nd.

Fine U. G. Bengal Good	8 10
,, ,, Fully Good	8 90
,, ,, Fine	9 30
,, ,, No. 1 Oomra Good	10 20
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	10 60
,, ,, ,, Fine	11 00
Fine U. G. Broach Good	11 10
,, ,, Fully Good	11 70
,, ,, Fine	11 90
Fine U. G. Scinde Good	8 40
,, ,, Fully Good	8 80
,, ,, Fine	9 20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 1st.

Today's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	5,000
,, ,, to Continent	12,000
Futures at New York July	—
,, ,, ,, Oct.	22 30+1.09
,, ,, ,, Dec.	22 25+1.07
,, ,, ,, Jan.	22 10
,, ,, ,, Mar.	22 07+1.11
Spot Cotton, at New York	22 55+1.10
,, ,, at New Orleans	22 50+1.25
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	21 88+1.07
,, at New Orleans Jan.	21 73+1.06
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 1/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	69 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 1st.

Oct.	22 30
Dec.	21 25
Futures at New York. Jan.	22 10
Mar.	22 07

Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

July	12 68
Oct.	12 43
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G. Liverpool Jan.	12 36
Mar.	12 15

London, Aug. 1st.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 23/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/8 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 1st.

Rentes 3%	59 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8
,, ,, 2 months hence	35 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Continent sold. Quiet but steady.

Interest day to day loans	2
,, 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates	3

3 p/c. since 11th instant.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 1st.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	51
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	50
Australian 62 lbs. July Sellers	53/6

Tone:—Weak.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 115
National	£ 44
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 14
Eastern Bank	£ 63/4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferosepore real Bold Aug-Sept. Sellers	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept. Nominal	£ 17 3/8

Tone of Rapeseed:—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal	£ 21 1/2

Tone of Linseed:—

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Aug-Sept. Paid	£ 8 3/4
Toria Rapeseed	£ 19 1/8
Linseed Argentine Aug-Sept. Sellers	£ 19 1/4

Tone:—Slow.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	64 3/4
Copper Braziers	83 1/4
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	24
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 3/4+1 8
Victory Bonds 4%	89 7/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 9/16+1/ 6
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 39 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 1/4—1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	59
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 119 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Aug.	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.-Paid	7 1/2
Freights of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21

Tone:—

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 D. & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	19 4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	21
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept. Sellers	21/7 1 2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug-Sept. Sellers	21/9

Tone:—Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

AUGUST, 3.

In consequence of 51 points lower reported in New York futures to-day the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning for F. G. Mg. Broach April-May at Rs. 473 and advanced to Rs. 477¼ on scattered buying. After a fluctuation of two rupees the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 476. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 476¼. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 476¼ and closed at Rs. 480¼. While Broach July-August opened at Rs. 534 nominal and remained Rs. 530 at 4 p.m. Fine Mg. Oomra September opened at Rs. 448 and the prices fluctuated within a range of three rupees, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 447¼. While Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 424 and went upto Rs. 427 the price ruling at 4 p.m. was Rs. 426 F. G. Mg. Bengal December-Jannary was Rs. 355 nominal. The Bazar was featureless with very little business.

Our market for ready cotton showed no improved demand although higher advices were reported from America yesterday, as buyers were not inclined to buy at the higher prices offered by the sellers. About Rs. 3,000 only are reported to have been sold.

The Marwari Bazar and the Colaba Markets are closed to-morrow for a public holiday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Aug. 3rd.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May	480 1/2
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt.	532
,, ,, Bengal	Dec./Jan.	35
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	429
,, ,,	Sept.	450
Southerns	July/Augt.	507

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 3rd.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April May	476
Fully Good Broach	July/August	530
,, ,, Bengal	Dec./Jan.	353
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	426
,, ,,	Sept.	448
Southerns	July/Augt.	505

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 3rd.

Description, Super Fine F Good Good fine				
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	390	370	360	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	472	452	437	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	512	492	477	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	492	472	457	—
M. G. Broach	540	520	—	—
Southerns	515	505	495	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 2nd August 1922.

Cotton	3649 Bales.
Wheat	11692 Cwt.
Linseed	3210 ,,
Rape, etc.	166 ,,
Gingellyseed	359 ,,
Poppyseed	112 ,,
Groundnuts	1846 ,,
Cassorseed	2069 ,,
Rice	1006 ,,
Myrabollams	452 ,,
Cottonseed	8244 ,,
Mowrasseed	798 ,,
Grass	701 ,,
Jowar	1246 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajra	1677 ,,
Coal	1051 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 3rd.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-8 19/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	...
Tea Demand	350
American Dollars	346
Honkong Dollars	302
Shanghai	269
Japan	164
Singapore	179 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, August 3.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 26-14.
Bars Gold forward, 26-14.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, 26-15.
Bar Silver ready, 92-3.
Bar Silver 1st settlement, 92-3.
Bar Silver 2nd settlement, 92-5.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/16.
On London—Bank's selling D D 1/3 19/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8.
On London—Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32.
On London—Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 15/16.
On London—Bank's buying T T 1/3 11/16.
On London—Bank's buying D D 1/3 23/32.
Tone of exchange Quite Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 351
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 371.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 391.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 164¼.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 159¼.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 262.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 269.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 179½.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 346.
On London Gold ready sh. 92-9.
On London Silver ready d. 35-4.
On London Silver forward d. 35-2.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 361.
India bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

America Exchange dollars 4.44 5/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 54.70.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.40.
Belgium Exchange 57.90.
Italian Exchange Liras. 98.10.
German Exchange Mrks. 3650.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/1.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet with small business.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1355, India 117xd, Central 36/12, Tata Bank 15/8 and Eastern 83.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2850, Alliance 32 On, Apollo 83/12, Birla Mills 93/12, Bombay Cotton 110xd, By-Dyeing 422/8, Bradbury 1030, Century 728/8, Cent. India 5030, Colaba Land 2290, Crescent 525, Currim 2000, David 1785, Edw. Sassoon 535, Elphinston 151/4, Fazulbhoy 1345, Gokar 242/8, Ind-Bleaching 205, Ind-Malwa 712/8, Kastoorchand 890xd, Kohinoor 2770, Madhowji 457/8 Meyer Sassoon 322/8, Morarji 7125, New Great 895, New City 712/8, Pabani 835, Pearls 1045, Phoenix 925, Shapurji 341/4, Standard 2575, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 1260, Tata Mill 1140xd and Vishnu Cotton 2500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 50, B Burma 530, B Burma N I 150 pr., Bt. Burma pet 7/12, By. Tramway 126/4, B. Steam 215, Bundi Cement 40, Ind. Cement 282/8, Katni Ord. 240xd, Katni Defd. 1215xd, New India 20, Shivrajpur 30/8, Tata Iron Ord. 57/8, Tata Iron Defd. 195, Tata Iron N, Ord 51/4, Tata Iron N. Defd. 160, Tata Hydro 850, Tata Oil 50 and Scindia Steam 7/8.

RED CROSS WEEK.

The workers in connection with the Red Cross week are engaged in collecting a "mile of rupees" for the Red Cross Fund. The progress made in connection with the collection will be published from day to day in our local column. The following are the reports for 1st and 2nd August.

1st August—84 ft.
2nd August—110 ft.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	220
Alliance	100	100	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	18%	18
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1385
,, Contributary	125	,,			352/8xd
India	50	100	Jan-July	18%	117 xd.
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	36/12
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	,,	as. 10	15/8
Chartered Bank	£5	£5	Apr-Oct.	,,	£ 17
Eastern	£5	£10	,,	,,	83
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	,,	48%	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India	£12 1/2	,,	,,	15%	£ 22/4
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	14

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	126
Ahmedabad Pratnij	500	500	,,	912%	640
Amritsar Patty	100	100	,,	9%	112
Central Provinces	100	100	,,	6%	98 xd
Chapparmukh Silghat	100	100	,,	2%	51
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	61
Khulna Bagirhat	100	100	,,	4%	101
Larkhana	100	100	,,	4%	83
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb Aug.	,,	63 xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	60
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	28
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	79 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	116
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	,,	553
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	61

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bandi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	40
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10	—	—	6%	28
Indian Cement	250	250	—	17 1/2%	283/8
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	,,	13	149 xd
,, Defd	40	40	,,	46	1215 xd
Shivrajpur	10	10	,,	4-9-4	30/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	28.
Alliance cotton	100	100	,,	—	320 a
Appollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	83/12
Birla mills	100	100	Apr Sept	8	93/12
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1110xd
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	90	1422/8
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	1030
Bombay Industrial	100	100	,,	18	75
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	7-2/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	5130
Colaba Land	700	700	March	130	2290
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	22	705
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	50	525
Gurrimbhoy	250	250	,,	110	2000
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.	105	1785
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apa.	200	1200
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.	as. 8	6
Edward Sassoon.	200	200	Mar-Aug.	50	535
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	151/4
Fazulbhoy	250	250	,,	130	1345
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	2100
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	240
Gokak	100	100	,,	20	242/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	205
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	53	712/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	65	440
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	890 xd
Khatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	60	560
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	17
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	235	2770
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	6725
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	,,	28	253.8
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	457/8
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	910
Manekji Petit ...	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4803
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	323/8
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	7125
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	895
New City	100	100	,,	50	712/8
Paban	250	250	,,	99	835
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	1045
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	925
Premier	100	100	May	,,	156
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	20	257/8
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	300
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	15	572/1
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	25	341/4
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	700	19,600a.
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	812/8xd
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept.	220	2575
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	161	1200
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	300	5035
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1140 xd.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr Oct.	200	2550

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

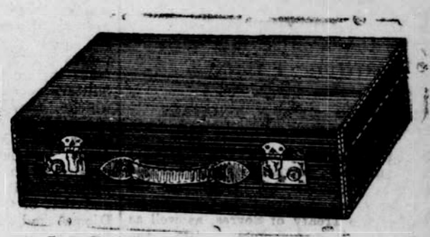
Ahd. Electricity	188	100	,,	1000	140
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	,,	49	600
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	,,	,,	126/4
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	480

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	,,	152	41
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	,,	25	530
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	,,	10	150
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1500
Bt. Burma Pet	—	—	Mar-Oct.as 6.	—	7/12
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/8	—	215
Kamp & Co.	200	—	July.	20	140
Maroks	100	—	,,	12	98
New India Insur.	25	250	,,	,,	20
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	10%	356
Phillips	40	—	July	10%	48
Fort Canning	1000	—	Sept.	63	675
Scindia Steam	30	30	,,	,,	7/8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	11	87/-
Defd	20	20	Sept.	21/2	195
N. Ord.	75	75	,,	8	81/4
N. Def	400	400	,,	8	180
Tata Oil	100	100	,,	3	54
Shankar Su.	50	50	June	,,	13

SALE

25 Slightly soiled Leather and Canvas S it Cases to clear.



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CHEMICALS MARKET.

August 3.

There is again a depression in the chemicals market, as large lots have suddenly accumulated and Home prices are rapidly falling in view of the heavy depression in the rate of German Marks. Epsom salt, Magnesium Chloride, Sodium sulphide have undergone some appreciable decline, and Aniline salt, Antimony salt and Brown sugar of lead are now steady at the low level.

Bichromate potash saw reduction of about a rupee or two per cwt. Potash ruled easy at Rs. 57. Canstic soda, had go further fluctuations. Bleaching powder is steadily maintained at the same level with values unchanged. Zinc and Magnesium Chloride have witnessed some decline.

Among sizing starches, Farina ruled quiet. Home offers for future shipments are low. Sago flour kept at about Rs. 16 per cwt. Rice and Maize starches have nothing new of importance.

Quotations are as under:—

Brown Sugar Lead, Rs. 32; Bleaching Powder, Rs. 30; Bichromate Soda, Rs. 46; Bichromate Potash, Rs. 58; Zinc Chloride, Rs. 22; Farina, Rs. 28-8; Sago-flour, Rs. 16; Epsom Salt, Rs. 5-12; Aniline Salt, As. 11; Antimony Salt, Rs. 1-2; Magnesium Chloride, Rs. 5-8.

SUGAR MARKET.

August 3.

We have to report a steadier market during the week with good demand and strong advices from all markets, prices for ready Sugars have been advanced by two annas per cwt. all round. Forward positions are not in good demand and a small quantity of White Java has been sold by Native Importers C21s. 1d. to 21s. 3d. Free Bombay Harbour against the quotation of 21s. 9d. F. B. H. asked by Importers. Karachi and Calcutta markets remain steady with small business doing. Java market keeps steady with small fluctuations. Home and American markets remain Firm with good business doing. Mauritius report strong market and further 15,000 tons sold at Rs. 17-2. F. O. B. for U. Kingdom.

The following are the Bazar rates and [illegible]:—

T. A. C. Rs. 23—20s. 5d. F. B. Harbour stocks 90,000 bags.

Beet, Rs. 22-8—20s. F. B. Harbour stocks 25,000 bags.

American. Rs. 22-12—20s. 2d. F. B. Harbour stocks 15,000 bags.

Mauritius, Rs. 22-4 stocks 40,000 bags. 40,000 bags.

The Clan Line steamer "Murdoch" left Liverpool on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Macnab" left Suez on the evening of the 2nd instant.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Aug. 1.

There are no further fluctuations in the Mill Stores Market. Demand kept poor. Home offers almost kept firm. Healds changed hands at Rs. 2-4 and upwards. Some little demand is felt in Healds. Reeds are firm at As. 5; Pickers, Picking Bands and Belting have kept almost unaltered. Sundries have some demand. Quotations are almost same.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Aug. 1.

The quotations are as under:—

Bichromate Soda, Rs. 46.
Bichromate Potash, Rs. 60.
Calcium Chloride, Rs. 6-8.
Magnesium Chloride, Rs. 6.
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 22
Brown Sugar Lead, Rs. 32.
Caustic Soda, Rs. 33.
Bleaching Powder, Rs. 30
Aniline Salt, As. 11.
Antimony Salt, Rs. 1-1.
Epsom Salt, Rs. 6.
Glauber Salt, Rs. 5.
Sago Flour, Rs. 16.
Farina Dutch, Rs. 29.

COLOUR MARKET.

Aug 1.

Quotations:—

Alizarine 20 per cent, Rs. 90 per cwt
Alizarine 16 per cent, Rs. 80 per cwt.
Congo Red, Rs. 2 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine, Rs. 4-8 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 10/11 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals, Rs. 2-8 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals, Rs. 1-4 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Rs. 1-12 per lb.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fort-night ended 31st July 1922:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. One Crore.	
,, Paid up	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	25,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, ect,	14,17,44,000
Sundries	87,17,000
Total	15,79,61,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,56,08,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	4,82,48,000
Bills Discounted	8-,41,000
Bank Premises	40,72,000
Sundries	58,33,000
Cash in hand at Banks, and investments in Treasury Bill, War Bonds, Government Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc	5,76,19,000
Total	15,79,61,000

It has been decided to hold the 14th Session of the All-India Khattri Conference at Cawnpore, on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd September. All letters and communications should be addressed to the General Secretary, 14th All-India Conference, Cawnpore.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

REPORT FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 1922.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the local head office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m. to receive the Central Board's report statement of affairs of the Bank up to 30th June, 1922, and the Auditors' report. The report of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June, 1922, runs as follows:—

Money was in strong demand throughout the half-year considerable pressure being experienced in March and April when it was found necessary to obtain relief by borrowing to the extent of Rs. 2 crores from the Paper Currency Reserve against trade bill. The rate of interest was raised to 8 per cent. on the 15th February, at which figure it stood until the 26th April when it was reduced to 7 per cent. It was further reduced to 6 per cent. on 31st May and again to 5 per cent. on 14th June. The average rate for the half-year was 7.132 per cent.

The net profits of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 63,52,241-13-2, which, with Rs. 12,74,493-14-5 brought forward from the half-year ended 31st December, 1921, made a total of Rs. 76,26,735-11-7. This sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows:—

In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax, Rs. 44,98,360; Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 10,00,000; Transferred to Pension Funds, Rs. 5,00,000; Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year Rs. 16,28,435-11-7. Total Rs. 76,26,735-11-7.

Since the publication of the Report for the half-year ended 31st December, 1921, new Branches have been opened at Ahmednagar, Cuddalore, Dhulia, Khandwa, Kumbakonam, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzafferpore, Nasik, Vellore and Vizagapatam, and further Branches will be opened shortly at Asansole, Darjeeling, Ferozepore, Gorakhpur, Mymensingh, Muttra, Saharanpur, Sargodha and Serajgunge.

The second local general meeting of the shareholders on the Bombay register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held on Wednesday, the 23rd August, 1922, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of electing two members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. E. J. Bunbury who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

The Governor and Vice-Governors, in submitting the Balance Sheet as on 31st December last and the Profit and Loss Account, report that:—

The gross profits obtained in 1921 amount to Esc. 46,130,014$11,3; Adding the Balance brought forward from the previous year 354,612$96. Totalling 46,484,627$073.

Less amount of General Expenses, Bonuses, provision for losses, bad and doubtful debts at the Head Office, and at all places where we have Branches 36,274,889$47,7. Balance 10,209,737$59,6.

Subject to the following deductions:—

To the State:—Tax fixed by paragraph (f) of Clause 14 of the Contract of 4th August, 1919 Esc. 1,484,912$34,1; General Taxes 2,086,873$18.

On the Obligations 4½ per cent.:—Interest in respect of the second half of year 1920 and the first half of 1921 42,478$42,5. Making a net profit for the year 1921 of 42,478$42,5. Total 3,613,363$94,6; Making a net profit for the year 1921 of 6,596,373$65.

It is proposed to dispose of the profits as follows:—

Reserve Funds:—Permanent Reserve Fund Esc.700,000,$00; Extra Reserve Fund 500,000$00. Total 1,200,000$00. Dividend on Working Shares granted to the Staff 77,430$60; Pension Fund of the Staff 62,417$60; Dividend of 2% per cent. to the Shareholders, which includes 12 per cent. already distributed, free of Portuguese Income Taxation and Transfer and Stamp Duties 4,800,000$00. Total 61,139,848$20. Leaving a Balance to be carried forward of Esc. 456,525$45.

GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS LTD.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on the 31st July, at the registered office of the company at Baroda when the Directors' report and the audited statement of accounts upto 31st December, 1921, were presented to the shareholders and adopted. The report stated:—

Since the last report considerable progress is made with the buildings for the Mill. The Weaving Shed is almost complete and the Structural Steel materials ordered out from England for the Spinning. Dye and Bleach and Engine Houses have arrived and all these buildings are in course of erection. All the buildings for the Mills are being constructed in accordance with the latest improvements as advised by Experts in the line, and are expected to be ready before the year ends.

The Weaving Machinery has already been received and will be fitted up as soon as possible. We have also received one 1050 B. H. P. Diesel Engine and Generator and the same will be erected soon as the Engine House roofing is completed. Dye and Bleach House Machinery has been shipped from England and is expected to arrive this month.

KATHIAWAD AGENCY SEC. 124 A.

The President of the Kathiawar Hitvardhak Sabha, has received the following reply from the Government of Bombay to the Sabha's representation to the Government of India in connection with the amendment of Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code for Kathiawad Agency:—

"Sir,—I am directed to inform you with reference to your petition protesting against the action of Government in amending Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code that Government to whom the Government of India have sent the petition for disposal, do not propose to take any action in the matter."

SAVE MONEY!

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THE TURKISH QUESTION.

THE TREATY OF SEVR S & THE PARTITION OF TURKEY.

TRANSLATED BY K. K. ATHAVALE.

Writing on the subject of the Treaty of Sevres and the division of Turkey, M. Pernot expresses his views in the "Revue des Deux Mondes:" In the political clauses of the Treaty of Sevres, as well as in the economic and financial ones, the influence of England obtrudes overwhelmingly at every turn, and, particularly, to tell the truth, the influence of a certain British conception of the oriental problem. In 1908 already, at the time of the Young Turk Revolution, a movement of very characteristic opinion made its appearance in the London Press; the question was posed in it if the opportune moment had not arrived for Europe to take advantage of the embarrassment of Turkey in order to liquidate a situation, which, if allowed to prolong ran the risk of becoming still more difficult. The solution proposed contained two items: the suppression of the Ottoman Empire, and the foundation of a great Arab State. It knocked against two obstacles: the resistance of the Turks, and many profound divisions amongst the Arabs themselves. The warmest partisans of this project did not take long to drop it themselves; they were seen to make overtures to the Turks, to adopt Kiamil Pasha, and to solicit King Edward VII. to send a telegram of felicitations to the Grand Vazier. That did not prevent the Young Turks from fomenting nationalist agitations in Egypt, and raising up revolts among the Arabs of the Yemen, revolts which soon spread to Basra, Baghdad, and Syria.

Ten years later, the same idea reappeared, and in almost the self-same form. The men who, in England, inspire and direct the Eastern policy, undertook to oppose the Arabs and the Kurds to the Turks. Between the mountains of Persia and the upper reaches of the Tigris they constituted an independent Kurdistan; Arabia and Mesopotamia to become autonomous Arab kingdoms, under the protection of England; other small Arab States could be created on the borders of Syria: a federal tie binding them to the principal states. Thus the Empire of the Turks would be succeeded by a new Musalman Empire, planned and laid out according to the pet English formula, and proper to serve as the connecting link between Egypt and India, and to guarantee against all attacks on the British hegemony over the whole of the East. And lastly, the Turkish Khalif in Constantinople to be replaced by the Arab Khalif of Mecca. Thus the simultaneous loss of their military power, territorial dominion, and religious authority, would consummate the ruin of the Osmanlis.

The armistice was not yet signed when they commenced to carry out this great plan:—The English concluded an alliance with Hussein, the Sherif of Mecca, and with his sons the Amirs Faisul and Abdullah, Hussein assumed the title of king of the Hedjaz. A short while after, they constituted for Amir Faisul, the Arab Kingdom of Mesopotamia, and for his brother Abdullah a principality in Trans-Jordania. British policy was so constained that it needed the French establishment in the Syrian regions of the East; in revenge, it left to France the care of containing the push of the Turks in Anatolia. France herself consecrated this dismemberment, so contrary to her traditions and interests, by signing the Treaty of Sevres. She received the mandate for Syria, while those for Mesopotamia and Palestine went to England. Kurdistan was declared autonomous. The Hedjaz and Armenia were constituted into free and independent States, the town and the vilayet of Smyrna were provisionally left to Greece, with the proviso, that at the end of five years, their definite status to be settled by a plebiscite.

From the influence and the secular interests which France possessed throughout the length and the breadth of the Ottoman Empire—at Smyrna, at Jerusalem, at Caiffa, at Diarbekir, at Mossul and at Baghdad, as well as at Beyrut, at Allepo, and at Damascus, there remained to her in return for everything, Syria; and in that land where the French name was respected and loved, the French language known, and French culture largely spread, but where they had no idea of passing from the Ottoman yoke to go under a French protectorate, Frenchmen were led, by the force of circumstances, by the spirit of the treaty, which however they had not inspired, and lastly by the example of their rivals, to practise a policy and to undertake the work of administration and wardship, which did not conform to what the Syrians expected of them. Most happily, they did not take long to recognise their errors, and the great prestige of General Goudand, and his authority and his kindness have remedied the imprudence of a few subalterns and reestablished French enterprise on more reasonable bases.

The grave defect of the system suggested and imposed by the English was to misunderstand equally the particular but very ancient and advanced civilization of some of the peoples and the primitive manners and fierce barbarism of others. It was mad to think of treating Syria like Morocco, and it was not less so to pretend to submit the Bedouins from the desert, to a political regime imported from Europe.

In the month of May in 1912, M. Pernot happened to be at Baghdad, where, on the invitation of Djemal Bey—afterwards Djemal Pasha—who was then governing the province for the Ottoman Empire, he went to the Seria, to witness a ceremony of which he knew nothing beforehand. He found there assembled thirty of the great Bedouin chiefs, whom the Governor had invited to his capital. Dejmal had formed a grandiose project. He wished to settle the nomad tribes and thus assure cultivation to the territories to which the system of irrigation planned by Sir William Wilcox would soon return their ancient fertility.

The desert chiefs were collected in the centre of the interior court; their horses and suites lined in the shadow under the portico. Dejmal advanced towards the Bedouins and made them a speech, which was explained to M. Pernot by his interpreter; "I ask you to facilitate the task of the agents whom I have ordered to take a census of your tribes. Do not have any fear: my intention is neither to exact military service from your people, and which they have never rendered, nor to impose a tax on them, which they have never paid. My sole concern is to add to your well-being; and for that purpose I require to know the number of the tribes which inhabit the desert, their importance and that of their flocks and herds." When Djemal had concluded his discourse, the Bedouin chiefs ceremoniously inclined their heads before him, without uttering a word, and returned to their horses. The long white cortege filed out without haste under the portico. Within the space of eight days, the eight messengers who were sent from Baghdad to bring the Governor's despatches from Damascus, were assassinated while crossing the desert. They found their bodies mutilated according to usage: such was the response of the Bedouins to the Governor's discourse. Djemal at once dropped his project.

That is the people whom the Amir Faisul and his English protectors invite to elect a parliament, to pay taxes, and to obey the laws! The adventure is labourous, and one cannot foresee what the outcome of it will be. The nomad Bedouins, who form the greater portion of the population of Irak, had but nominally submitted to the Turkish Empire. Their chiefs consider themselves as absolute masters of the territories which they occupy; and the least they require from the caravans who traverse them is to pay the toll of passage, and no traveller ever thinks of refusing it to them. During centuries they have overrun the desert, transporting their camps from one place to another according to invariable rules, living a little by stock-breeding, but mostly by rapine. The idea of sending deputies to Constantinople had appeared droll to them: are they going to send them to Baghdad?

By the side of the nomad tribes, there is a sedentary population, settled on the banks of the two great rivers and their tributaries; it is found sometimes collected in great cities like Mossul and Baghdad, and sometimes sparely populating the riversides, forming villages and hamlets. There, another question arises, that of the different races. What have the Kurds and the Chaldeans got to do with an Arab Kingdom? The Kurds and the Chaldeans who dwell in the region comprised between Mossul and the Persian mountains; the Turcomans of the northern valleys, the Cherkesses of Membidj, the Yezidis of Djesirah, the Persians of Nedjef and Kerbella, and the Jews of the surrounding country of Babylon, who pretend that they have never quitted the country since the time of the Great Captivity of their race.

The Assyrio-Chaldeans have already lodged a protest with the British Government against the establishment of an Arab empire over the Tigris and the Euphrates; and if M. Pernot's information is correct, one of their military chiefs has undertaken to constitute an autonomous state, whose boundaries have been largely settled by him. Already also, among the sedentary Arabs of Mesopotamia, have arisen currents of opinion hostile to the nimination of the Amir, whom they hold as an intruder. Sime of these Mespot Arabs claim a national Government, while others put their faith in a federal republic; they do not know exactly what they want, but they know very well what they do not require.

And, yet, an organisation is necessary for their immense country, and a government for these peoples. Certainly, it is on that point that the enormity of the task which the Western Powers have so lightly assumed, forcibly comes to the notice of an observer. In this connection it might be mentioned that Mr. Pernot had seen the report made by the American experts on the "possibilities" of Armenia. The ethnical, political and economic problems were all examined turn by turn by them with the greatest care and precision. The experts came to the conclusion to reject the mandate which had been offered to the United States, and we know that the Washington Government had adopted their decision. Had France and England proceeded to make similar enquiries on the spot, before accepting the mandates concerning Syria and Mesopotamia? We know not. It would not have been without interest to publish, as the Americans have done, the results of such preliminary studies, for, the experiences made after the deed could never be replaced. The latter are costly and often translate themselves into mistakes for those which were made, by political troubles and grave economical disturbances amongst those at whose expense they were made. The task which France has undertaken in Syria is relatively easier than that which has fallen to the lot of England in Iraq. Although Englishmen are pleased to predict that France will not remain very long in Syria, Mr. Pernot believes that she will still be there, after England had evacuated Mesopotamia. And yet what hesitatious, what partial failures what superfluous expenditure, and what sterile efforts in the short history of French Syria Policy!

The formula of the "Arab Kingdom" which the British pretend to apply to the Iraq does answer neither the ethnical constitution of the country, nor the manners and customs of the inhabitants, nor even the present state of their civilization. Perhaps we might yet see British policy, which is prompted less by logic than by experience, modifying little its methods, and accommodating them insensibly to the local necessities. Still, it is necessary that the living, stirring, anarchical body which she has undertaken to organise should land itself patiently to such prolonged experimentation. The work of some Franco-Moroccans in Syria was as unreasonable and as unlucky as that of the Anglo-Indians in Mesopotamia. It proceeded from the same false analogy, and, if we might say so, from the same confusion. Meanwhile, the mistakes of the executive agents, English or French, appear to us to be less serious, and their responsibility less entire than those of the Governments, who have undertaken to dismember an immense Asiatic Empire, without even knowing by what organisation they will replace the one whose end they had decided upon. And all the difficulties, and all the impossibilities of the work have not yet come to the surface; we have not yet made the experiment of autonomous Kurdistan, or of independent Armenia. But it is certain that what we have already seen gives much food for thought.

A few months after the signature of the Treaty of Sevres, a Frenchman, who does not concern himself with politics, but whose name is an authority on all matters pertaining to Islam and the daily life of the Mussalman peoples, M. Edward Montat, Professor of Oriental languages in the University of Strasburg, wrote: "The Treaty decides not the question of the Orient, it gives it a violent shaking—that is all. In coming to this judgment, we do not intend to set up for a prophet, but we are conscious of speaking from our exact knowledge of Islam. No division, of the Turkish Empire appears to be satisfying; none appears to escape from the attacks of well-founded criticism. The attempts, which have been made until now in that Empire, of delimitations of influences, and of separation of sovereignties, have been disastrous failures. Also, it appears to be the worst solution—to cut up Turkey into different morsels attributed to the different mandatories of the allied Powers."*

*E. Montat, *l'Islam;* Paris 1921, page [illegible].

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(August 3rd.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain F. A. Jacob, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieutenant J. A. McQueen.

SECRETARIAT, FORT, BOMBAY.

Mr. D. O'Flynn, B.A., Superintendent, Office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay, to be Assistant Secretary to Government, Home Department, Bombay, on probation, vice Mr. V. R. Nachane, reverting.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I. C. S., Assistant Collector Kolaba, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Superintendent of Matheran, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. F. Knapton, I. M. S., pending further orders.

Mr. Jethabhai Mathuradas Mehta to act as Deputy Collecotr of Income Tax, Bombay, vice Mr. M. J. Dikshit transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. E. S. Farbrother is appointed officiating Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. G. Taylor proceeded on leave.

Mr. D. R. S. Bourke, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bombay, is appointed as an Instructor at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd July, 1922, in place of Mr. H. W. Starte, Deputy Conservator of Forests, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the same date.

The services of Mr. E. T. C. Vas, Probationary Assistant Conservator of Forests are transferred from the Northern to the Southern Circle.

Mr. H. H. Bowack, A.M.I.C.E., of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. G. Wittet, resigned.

Mr. J. G. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, has been granted a further extension of leave on half average pay for ten months and twenty-three days.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. R. MacIntosh, Chief Inspector of the amalgamated Factory, Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Department, has been granted three months' further extension of his furlough.

Mr. A. X. Pereira, L.M. & S., B.M.S., has been appointed Medical Officer, Nawabshah District.

N. M. Chavan, L.M. & S., B.M.S., has been appointed Medical Officer, Central Prison Hospital, Hyderabad, Sind.

Mr. B. P. Daruvala, M.C.P.S., B.M.S., Surgical Registrar, Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, has been granted leave on average pay for eight months.

Mr. R. A. Kalle, M.C.P.S., M.B., B.S. B.M.S., has been appointed to act as Surgical Registrar at the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties as Medical Registrar.

Mr. P. P. Fernandez, L.M. & S., B.M.S., has been posted to the Dispensary at Hubli.

Mr. T. M. Vakil, M.B., B.S., has been posted to the Deispensary at Gadag.

Mr. D. M. Bhatavdekar, M.B., B.S., has been appointed as Teacher at the Medical School, Hyderabad.

Mr. S. S. Billampalli, L.M. & S., B.M.S., has been appointed as Teacher at the Medical School, Hyderabad.

Mr. V. R. Masurekar, L. M. & S., B.M.S., has been posted to the Bandra Dispensary.

Mr. P. DeSouza, L.M. & S., B.M.S., has been appointed Medical Officer, Deccan Convict Gang, Visapur.

Mr. G. H. K. Monani, L.M. & S., B.M.S., has been attached to the J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

Mr. A. R. Bhatt, M.C.P.S., B.M.S., has been appointed Medical Registrar at the Medical School, Hyderabad.

From the date of the appointment of Mr. J. R. Hood, I. C. S., as Superintendent of Matheran, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. F. Knapton, I.M.S., should act as Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.

BHATIA MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE.

Writing about the progress of the work done by the Bhatia Maternity, Infant Welfare and Nursing Service in Bombay which scheme was started on the 1st of March, 1922, the Secretary, Miss C. B. Poovaiah, in summarising the report recently submitted, says as follows:—

After these four months of propagandist work, we feel hopeful that we could undertake now a Maternity Home for the benefit of the members of the Bhatia Community. The women are not still very eager to avail themselves of he services of our nurses but our steady attempts coupled with patient and persistent efforts are gradually making them realise more and more clearly that we mean real work for their own good. They now frequently sent for our doctor and nurses. Moreover, they have begun to come to us in greater number. Our centre at Cavel Street in Kalbadevi Ward has become quite popular and daily about 25 patients now come regularly for medicine and treatment. Thus the average of both old and new cases is steadily on the increase.

Though the services of the staff are free the following gentlemen have sent the following contributions to he Bhatia Maternity Fund as a mark of their appreciation and gratitude for the service rendered by our staff:—

Sheth Mathuradas Haribhai, Rs. 100; Sheth Vallabhdas V. Sampat, Rs. 50; Sheth Mathuradas Dungarsey, Rs. 51; Sheth Dharamsey Madhavji, Rs. 51 and A Friend, Rs. 25. Total Rs. 277.

At the fourth meeting of the Advisory Sub-Committee which was held on the 5th of July with Mr. Devadhar in the chair, the members present warmly commended the proposal of Sheth Mulraj Khatau who contributes half of the cost of the present scheme to start soon a Maternity Home and a Charitable Dispensary in his old family residence in Bazar Gate Street in Fort where a large number of Bhatia families reside.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 3.

The depression over south Bengal yesterday is now weaker. It has moved to South-West Bihar and will probably be near Allahabad to-morrow. It has given heavy falls in its neighbourhood. The Bombay monsoon has again been fairly active in the Punjab and on the North-West Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, Central India east, Central Provinces Konkan and Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the Punjab and North-East Baluchistan. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, Malabar and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Diamond Island one and a half, inches, Moulmein, Akyab two, Bassein, Toungoo four, Kyaukpyu three, Yamethin one and a half, Myitkyina one, Cherrapunji four, Cox's Bazar one and a half, Chittagong two, Barisal one, Darjeeling five, Chaibassa, Ranchi one and a half, Hazaribagh five, Patna three, Gaya two, Naya Dumka one, Hissar, Ludhiana one and a half, Saugor two, Jubbulpore one and a half, Pachmarhi and Chanda one, Jagdalpur three.

Forecast:—Increase in east United Provinces and in Central India.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 3rd Aug. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 3rd Aug. 1921.	June 1st to 3rd Aug. 1920.
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.74	58.32	63.17	32.19
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.20	53.91	65.25	35.85
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0.26	54.85	59.47	35.31
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.19	58.52	64.19	37.01
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	--	--	--	--

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD OF AUG. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire'	100	84	0 65	..	0	0
Do. 2nd	99.3	89.5	80	..	0	—0.08
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.1	74.5	76	0 24	0.82	—2.08
Rawalpindi ..	87.7	75.4	83	..	8.47	—1.98
Lahore	88.6	78.4	79	..	4.76	—2.90
Hissar	92.4	75.2	90	1.33	9.62	+0.55
Ambala	93.1	77.0	83	..	21.94	+9.79
Delhi	91.2	76.2	83	0.07	11.50	—0.09
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	91.5	78.1	94	0 51	10 88	—1.61
Mainpuri	94.0	78.6	91	0.82	21.27	+9.52
Jhansi	87.9	75.8	80	0.32	19.48	+2.16
Cawnpore	83.6	78.0	91	0.18	18.92	+4.57
Allahabad	90.0	79.8	95	0 15	19.0[illegible]	+1.61
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	100.7	83.6	67	..	0	—1.35
Karachi	87.1	81.1	84	..	0.20	—4.05
Ajmer	86.0	76.0	84	..	8.22	—1.46
Jaipur'	9.5	75.2	83	0 43	14.79	—0.26
Ketah	90.0	78.6	84	..	14.47	+1.57
Mount Abu	70.0	63.4	99	0.04	24.63	—5.30
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88	76.5	33	..	4.57	—4.44
Dwarka	84.7	80 3	81	..	4.96	—5.22
Veraval	80.1	77.5	9	..	4.64	—7.20
Rajkot	88.7	74.7	86	..	7.00	—9.33
Bhavnagar Para ..	87.6	77.2	76	..	9.20	—3.03
Surat	88.8	76.4	94	0.09	28.84	+2.41
Ahmedabad	98.6	76.3	87	..	20.36	+5.97
Deesa	88.2	75.1	89	..	17.37	+4.97
Neemuch	82.7	73.6	75	0.02	22.93	+9.40
Indore	82.3	72.1	82	0 02	18.21	+2.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	78.9	72.8	93	1.48	27.52	—0.24
Saugor	78.2	70.4	81	2.13	30.77	+8.34
Hoesangabad	79.7	73 4	86	0.77	23.96	+0.71
Khandwa	87.0	74.3	81	..	7.94	—9.64
Akola	86.2	73.7	86	0 11	23.20	+7.38
Amroto'	82.5	72.7	88	0.21	19.04	+2.49
Nagpur	81.5	74.7	78	0 17	19.89	—4.43
Chanda	84.9	73.0	83	1.16	26.87	—0.51
Raipur	80	74 6	88	0 07	28.32	+4 11
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.1	77.4	83	0 44	58.32	+19.99
Ratnagiri	81.9	76.2	76	0.16	81.8[illegible]	+16 48
Marmugoa	82.9	76 3	90	0 04	72.01	+7.91
Karwar	82.8	77.5	84	0 03	80.60	+1.50
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.8	74.2	70	..	8.29	—1.69
Ahmednagar	82.9	71.8	78	..	7.53	—1.64
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	87	73 7	73	..	11.20	+1.66
Bijapur'	84.4	70.4	95	..	4.40	—1.37
Belgaum'	74	67.2	96	0 21	3.64	+2 86
Aurangabad'	80.4	70.0	86	0 05	15.34	+2.52
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.6	74.1	73	..	14.32	—4.64
Hyderabd	88	2 72 9	81	..	6.81	—4 73
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalsore ..	86.5	75.9	79	0.08	87.43	+10.19
Calicat	84.2	75.3	94	..	83 75	+16.26
Cochin	86 0	3 5	82	0 23	58.54	+5 09
Colombo	85.6	7 .2	84	..	12.70	—0 6[illegible]
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	95.8	80.1	68	..	8.87	—2 29
Bellary	89.5	74.7	62	..	0.61	—3.22
Cuddapah	99	80.0	64	0 11	4.51	—2.69
Madras	98.2	7[illegible].4	64	0 19	5.62	—0.59
Bangalore	83.8	64.6	80	..	5.42	—2.13
Coimbatore	85.3	71 [illegible]	65	..	3.14	—0.19
Trichinopoly ..	99.4	78 3	53	..	0.61	—2.26
Negapatam	97.1	78.2	60	..	3.17	—0.20

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 3rd August, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar and Multan report 1.33 inch and 9.24 inch of rain. Skies are clear in the notrh and lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is in excess at Multan, Hissar and Delhi. Day temperature has nearly normal or lower than usual. Night temperature was below the average at Delhi and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Mainpuri reports 0.82 inch, Jhansi 0.32 inch. Cawnpore 0.18 inch, Allahabad 0.15 inch and Agra 0.15 inch. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Mainpuri and Cawnpore day temperature was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.43 inch of rain. Skies are clear at Bikaner and are in general moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Kotah and day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been inappreciable. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Neemuch humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Jubbulpore reports 1.43 inch, Saugor 2.13 inch, Hoshangabad 0.17 inch, Akola 0.11 inch, Amraoti 0.21 inch, Nagpur 0.17 inch and Chanda 1.16 inch. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at most stations day temperature was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay and Ratnagiri report 0.44 inch, and 0.16 inch of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Karwar and heavily clouded at other stations. Humidity is in slight defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.21 inch of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Bijapur humidity is in excess.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given nearly general rain in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces and local rain in the south Punjab. Elsewhere over the reporting area it has weakened and rain is limited to local falls in the Konkan and the Madras Deccan and to a few falls in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, east Rajputana and on the Madras coast. A fall of 2.13 inch at Saugor is the only one which exceeds two inches. Day temperature was locally normal in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces.

Foreact.—A decrease of rain is probable in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd August, 1922.

A well marked depression has formed over south Bengal and has given heavy rain there. It will probably move westwards. The Bombay monsoon has again been active in North-West India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India, the west Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Chota-Nagpur, Bihar, the central Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the east Central Provinces, north Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Moulmein and Toungoo one; Kyaukpyu two; Akyab seven; Sibsagar three; Cherrapunji and Chittagong one and a half; Cox's Bazar, Jessoer, Saugor Island and Burdwan three; Calcutta eight; Bogra one; Balasore and False-Point one and a half; Lucknow four; Roorkee three; Dehra-Dun one; Mukteshwar, Dalhousie one and a half; Murree one; Peshawar three-quarters and Pachmarhi one and a half.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 2nd.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches			29 688
Temperature of Air	—	Degrees	89 9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	"	76 7
Dew Point	—	"	75 5
Relative humidity of Air	—	"	0.765
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	—	"	9 8
Maximum temperature of Air	—	"	83.1
Minimum do do	—	"	77 8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			WSW.SW.
Movement of Wind do	—	miles.	226
Fall of Rain	—	inches	0.13
Total fall during month	—	"	0 41
Do. do. year			54.04
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd Aug.			0.2

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depath of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	4	m 9 83	26	8	4	m 2 35	17 2
		ↄ 10a	25	1		3 33a	19 11
S.	5	m 10 23	27	3	5	m 3 26	16 11
		10 6a	25	5		4 25a	19 4
S.	6	m 11 3	27	9	6	m 4 11	16 9
		10 54a	25	10		5 5a	18 9
M.	7	m 11 38	28	0	7	m 4 51	16 7
		11 3[illegible]a	26	3		5 39a	18 3
Tu.	8	m 0 8a	28	2	8	m 5 26	16 7
						6 10a	17 10
W.	9	m 0 12	26	5	9	m 5 57	16 7
		0 36a	23	1		6 38a	17 8
Th.	10	m 8 30	26	1	10	m 1 37	17 4
		8 3a	24	10		2 28a	20 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sun-set
Aug. 4 (Friday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.
" 5 (Saturday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
" 6 (Sunday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
" 7 (Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 17m.
" 8 (Tuesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
" 9 (Wednesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
" 10 (Thursday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, July 24th. 6h. 17-1m. p.m.; First Quarter 31st, 9h. 51-6m., a.m.; Full Moon, Aug. 7th, 9h. 48-7m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.

B. S. P. C. A.

During the month of June last, the Bombay Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals employed in all 34 Agents, of these, 3 were employed for Office and Hospital work. The 31 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 922 individuals during the month. In 757 cases the accused were fined more or less, in 121 cases the accused were fined and their animals, viz., 121, were ordered o be sent to the hospital by the Magistrate. In 3 cases the accused were acquitted and in 40 cases the accused were warned and discharged.

In 6 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded, also one loader was convicted and fined Rs. 20 for loading his cart in excess to the fixed limit, in 136 cases convictions were obtained against the drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their animals and wire fined. In 41 cases owners of horses and bullocks were fined for allowing their unfit animals to be worked.

These are the only heavy fines inflicted during the month. All others were fined less than Rs. 10.

In 2 cases convictions were obtained against persons for using their tumoured and emaciated He-Buffaloes and were fined Rs. 10 in all.

In 4 cases convictions were obtained against persons for cruelly ill-treating their fowls, of which, 3 were fined Rs. 6 in all and the other was warned and discharged.

1039 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as out-patients free of any charge at out dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

According to arrangements made to send round Agents of the Society to detect cases of unfit horses worked at night 15 cases of such horses were arrested during their night patrol.

Statistics of animals and birds admitted into and discharged from the Society's Hospital is annexed herewith.

Cruelty cases prosecuted by the Society's Agents during the month is also herewith annexed.

Six hundred and ninety-four Animals and Birds were admitted into and discharged from the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals besides 1039 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as Out-patients at our dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 2.

S S Canadian Importer, McConichy, Vancover.
S S Rajput, Peet, Calcutta.
S S Warora, Adie, Colombo.
S S Nevassa, Swanson, Karachi.
S S Mandala, Hewitt, Karachi.
S S Jalpataka, Snowden, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Dogra, Robb, Calcutta.
S S Barjora, Grace, Buereh.
S S Falkenfels, Albo, Hamburg.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Narkunda for London.
Steamer Nevassa for London.
Steamer Mandala for London.
Steamer Clan Mackinon for Dunkirk.

S S Canadian Importer:—The B I S N Company's steamer Canadian Importer, 3,498 tons, Captain W G McConichy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Vancover, with a cargo of timber.

S S Rajput:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Rajput, 3,615 tons, Captain T M Peet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Warora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warora, 1,336 tons, Captain R Adie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S Jalpataka:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalpataka, 2,630 tons, Captain F Snowdon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain F A Grace, will sail today from harbour for Buereh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Falkenfels:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Falkenfels, 3,852 tons, Captain H Albo, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Dogra:—The T M Company's steamer Dogra, 2,280 tons, Captain G P Robb, will sail today from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 3.

S S Bankura from Busrah via Karachi, Agents B I S N Co., Ltd—280 bundles skins dates; 1995 bags dry dates; 253 boxes wet dates; 151 bundles salted fish; 130 bags almonds; 860 bags sardins; 2 cases brandy; 1 case medicines; 77 bags linseed; 1,499 bags wheat; 21 cases dry fish; 14 bundles dry fish; 40 bags gram flour; 320 bags gram; 2 bundles shark fins; 53 bags cotton seeds; 5 cases gum tragacanth; 2 bundles assafoctida; 2 tins pearls; 15 bags old brass; 10 bundles skins; 1 bundle currency notes; 17 bundles specie; 8 bundles carpets; 663 bags tobacco; 383 bags cotton; 45 bundles wool.

S S Burma Maru from Yakohama Agents Osaka Sheshen Kaisha—5 cases cotton boot laces; 7 cases cotton shoe laces; 10 cases spun silk yarn; 2 cases cotton goods; 25 cases peppermint crystal; 20 cases silk goods; 40 cases rubber balls; 48

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Rustim P. Masani's lecture on "The Bombay Municipality," Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Bakri Id: Banks closed.

The S. S. "China" with mails of Japan 20th expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, August 5.

Conference of leading Indian commercial associations and Chambers of Commerce, 2 p.m., at the I. M. Chamber and Bureau's Office.

The s.s. "Narkunda" with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

TODAY'S MEETING.

DUTY OF WOMEN.

Under the auspices of the Ghat-Kopar Village Congress Committee, to-day (Friday) at p.m. (S. T.) in Seth Dhanji Mawji's bang- Shrimati Swaruprani Nehru (Mrs. al Nehru) Miss Perin Dadabhai Naoroji, Lalit will deliver a public e on "The Duty of Women," and will conduct a sale of khadder saries khaddar.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, PAREL SETTLEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Parel Settlement, a public lecture will be delivered on the "First-aid to the Injured" by Dr. S. W. Patil, at 7 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Parel Settlement to-morrow (Saturday).

THE NAIR SAMAJ.

A general meeting of the Nair Samaj, Bombay, will be held on Sunday next (the 6th instant), at 5-30 p.m., in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSN.

The ordinary general meeting of the Association which was adjourned on the 23rd ultimo, will be held on Sunday next (the 6th instant) at the Moolji Jetha Cloth Bazaar Hall, at 1-30 p.m.

BOMBAY GAS WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LD.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the above Society started under the auspices of the Social Service League, Parel Settlement, will be held on Sunday next (the 6th instant) in the Damodhar Thackersey Moolji Hall of the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel.

NAIR SAMAJ, BOMBAY.

A general meeting of the Nair Samaj, Bombay will be held in the Vanitha Vishram Hall on Sunday next (the 6th instant) at 5-30 p.m. All Nairs are requested to attend.

V. MADHAVDAS KAPOLE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Seth Varjivandas Madhavdas Kapole Boarding School, will be held at Madhav Bag on Sunday (the 6th instant), at 4-30 p.m. under the presidency of Sheth Manmohandas Ramji.

THE DAIWAIDNYA ASSOCIATION.

"The ninth Bi-Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held on Sunday the 6th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Hirabag, under the presidentship of Prof. Y. N. Hate, B.Sc., when the successful candidates at the University and other examinations will be congratulated by Mr. Ramchandra Anna Vaidya."

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

An extra-ordinary general meeting of the Mandali will be held on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the Gokhale Education Society's Hall, Badam Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, to consider the draft rules prepared by the Managing Committee regarding the allotment of grants-in-aid to students. After the termination of the above meeting the adjourned extra-ordinary meeting to consider the remaining rules of constitution will be held at the same place.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Sanitary Institute on Tuesday the 8th instant at 7-15 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The mail steamer "Kalyan" carrying on board the outward mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said on the 2nd instant.

A REQUIEM HIGH MASS.

There will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Pedro Joaquim de Souza of Calangute at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, on Saturday the 5th instant at 8 a.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

CALCUTTA SHARE-MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 3.

The market closed before holiday to-night with prices generally easy. Howrahs were turned over in a fair quantities during the day but fluctuations were narrow. Reliance improved several annas on good outside inquiry. Clives were fairly steady. Other jute shares continued idles though there was some buying of Lansdownes up to 279. Cottons were rather better with buyers of Kesorams at 12-2 and of Dunbars at 376. Beagal Nagpurs were steady. There was little new enquiry in coal section. Burrakur had several sellers but buyers were not prepared to meet them. Century, Rajsegunge and Bansjorah were asked for. Bokaro and Ramgurh were on offer. Miscellaneous stocks were lethargic. Burma Finance were turned over in fair quantity at Rs. 2-6 and Titaghur Papers were firm with sellers scarce. Indian Iron and Steels eased somewhat. B. I. Corporation (ord.) were firm. Imperial Banks (fully paid) were done at 1,360. Contributory scrip is very scarce and buyers were offering 355 without tempting sellers. Market will re-open on Tuesday August 8th.

Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 56-10, 5 per cent. War loan (1915-55) 88-6, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds (1926-41) 95-10.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1360 s.l.

Cotton:—Bowreah 819 s.l., Dunbar 378, Kesoram 12, Tinnevelly Textiles 16-14.

Jute:—Century 9, Clives 35-12, Delta 4-5, East William 305 s.l., Howrah 44-12, Kankarrah 489-8, Lansdowne 980, New Central (pref.) 99 x d., Nuddea 59, Northbrook 55-8, Orient 171, Reliance 45, Waverley 10-12.

Coal:—Bokaro Ramgur 39-12, Century 49, Wazira 2, Talcher 9-8 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 5, Reliance Firebrick and Pottery 17-12, Lister Antiseptic 3-10, Hume Pipe 3, Kumardhubi Engineering 4-2, Marshall India Ltd. 7-8, Thorneycroft 2-10, United Flour 37, C. D., Behar Rice 2-2, B. I. Corporation (ord.) 8-8, B. I. Tobacco 2-10, Britannia Biscuits 7-10 s.l., Burma Finance and Mining 2-8, Indian Wood Products 7-2, Madan Theatres 6-14, Premier Soap 11, Rajshahi Tannery 3-10, Hatirkool Oil 4-6, 5½ per cent. Fort William Jute (deb.) 85.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and five-eighth pence and demand bills one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DHARWAR MURDER CASE.

THREE ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Hasnya Fakrusab and others.

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah, Acting Chief Justice and Justice Crump.)

There were several appeals against the decision of Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar. In this case eighteen accused were charged under various offences. The charges against accused 1 to 16 and 18 were that the accused on the 27th day of February, 1921, assembled at Savadi unlawfully and some members of the assembly committed the offences, which they knew to be likely to be committed in the prosecution of the common objects of the assembly viz., to kill Parappa, to chastise Parappa's relatives, to strike terror into the hearts of witnesses against some of the accused, voluntarily causing grievious hurt to one Mallaya, housebreaking, commission of dacoity in the house of one Baslinga and commission of mischief by killing a she-buffalo, and by setting fire to three carts. The accused No. 17 Advepa was charged with abetment of the murder of Parapa.

Accused Nos. 1, 4 and 6 were convicted of murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and were sentenced to death. The accused Nos. 2, 8, 10, 11, 13 14, 15, 16 and 18 were found guilty under Section 302 read with Section 149 and under Section 460—149 of the Indian Penal Code and were sentenced to transportation for life. All the above accused were also convicted under various other sections and sentenced to several terms of rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 17 was convicted under Section 302 read with Sections 109 and 120B of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to transportation for life. All the remaining accused were sentenced from 9 to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 12 was acquitted.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION.

The case for the prosecution was briefly this:—

On account of the turbulent character of many of the accused and the violence displayed by them in various ways in the village of Savadi and a neighbouring village in Ron Taluka, proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code were started against many of them. One Parapa's life had been in danger for some months on account of the lead he took in pushing on these proceedings. The hearing of the evidence in regard to them was fixed on Monday the 28th February 1921, at Belvanki. An attempt on Parapa's life was made near the Abbigeri Nalla, where he was expected to return from a wedding festivity at Kotumachagi. But it failed as Parapa got timely warning and ended only in an assault on one Mallaya his Karkun and Kempya his servant who was driving his cart. On Sunday the 27th February 1921, as Parapa with the assistance of his Karkun was looking over the accounts in the banka (enclosed verandah) of his shop, all the accused (except accused 17) with some others came quietly to his house, made a rush on the banka and beat Parapa striking him with an axe and sticks. After committing this deadly assault the accused ran away. Besides this charge of murder the accused were charged with house breaking, voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Mallaya, commission of dacoity in the house of Baslinga, housetrespass and mischief by setting fire to three carts. The Police after due inquiries arrested all the accused from different villages.

Many of the accused pleaded that they were not guilty.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S OBSERVATION.

The Sessions Judge observed "owing to the turbulent nature and vindictive spirit of the population of Savadi, there had grown factions, which led to the commission of heinous and cold-blooded murders and other serious offences which added difficulty of detecting the culprits. The genesis of the proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code was due to the disturbed state of things prevailing in the village for a long time. The occasion was created by the passions excited in Shidlingapa and his partisans having to face the proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code and the natural desire to destroy the leader of the hostile party, Parapa, and to strike terror into his partisans and avenge themselves of them. It was a trial of the physical and moral or (immoral) forces at the disposal of the party. Accused Nos. 1, 4 and 6 beat Parapa so brutally and mercilessly that the injuries were such as might ordinarily cause death. I consider therefore, the opinion of the Assessors that they are only guilty under Section 325 is quite wrong, if not perversely so. The wanton destruction of the huts of poor vaddors who were partisans and servants of Parappa, was to be expected in a campaign of murder, cruel beating and mischief, the accused carried on in the night in question. After carefully weighing the evidence on this affair I feel no hesitation in holding that accused No. 17 conspired with other accused and plotted for bringing about the death of Parappa. The trial has lasted over two months at a time when it was generally rather sultry, and with a large number of learned pleaders to protect the interests of so many accused, there were elements to test the temper of the Bench as well as the Bar to its utmost, but we have gone through it all on the whole very smoothly. There was occasionally a breeze, but it served only as a safety valve to smooth matters."

HIGH COURT JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships after stating the circumstances which led to this brutal murder observed that there was no conspiracy proved in this case. The witnesses produced on behalf of the prosecution had not established the conspiracy and so the accused No. 17 was not found guilty. He was ordered to be acquitted and discharged. The sentences passed on accused Nos. 1—4 and 6 were confirmed. They were the principal accused who took part in the murder. The sentences passed on accused Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9 and 16 were reduced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences passed on the remaining accused were confirmed.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. H. B. Gumaste appeared for accused Nos. 1 to 16 and with Mr. G. A. Jagirdar for No. 17.

Mr. Mulgaokar appeared for No. 18.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A FORGED CHEQUE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Deshpande charged Hyder Cassum (16), with theft of a cheque and forgery.

The evidence showed that on the 31st ultimo, the accused who was in the employ of Syed Asadulla, stole a blank cheque from his drawers and filled it up for a sum of Rs. 2,500. After forging the signature, he presented it at the Eastern Bank for payment. The Bank clerk getting suspicious of the signature, handed him over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

PARSI LADY SENTENCED TO A DAY'S IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. Sehera Hormusji, a Parsi lady was charged with attempting to commit suicide.

The evidence showed that Mrs. Hormusji had jumped into the sea at Chowpaty and a sherman named Hari Bhasker had rescued her. She had been removed to the hospital suffering from hysteria.

On her pleading guilty, saying she was at the time in excited mind, his worship sentenced her to a day's simple imprisonment.

COCAINE WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Frank Harper (25) and George Harrison (25) Europeans, were charged with being in possession of 61½ ounces of cocaine without a license.

Mr. George Walker, a Customs Officer, said on receipt of information received he kept a watch at Alexandra Dock White Gate on 20th July, 1922, when he saw the accused going in a gharry. He stopped the gharry, and the accused's person was searched and cocaine weighing 61½ ounce was found.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced the first accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment and as the second accused had a previous conviction he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

MISAPPROPRIATION BY TAXI DRIVER.

Yesterday, before Mr. F. Oliveira, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Joseph Lobo was charged with misappropriating Rs. 23-8 of the Phoenix Motor Car Co., which was got from the passengers as taxi-hire charges; and the accused was found guilty and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default a month's imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A RAILWAY-TRAIN.

Guard Hingurk of the Poona Mail train which arrived in Bombay at 10-30 p.m. on Monday last noticed a man lying on the pavement at the end of the platform of the Byculla Station and informed the Station-master accordingly. His head was fractured and he was dead. The man was subsequently identified as Ameeradin Sadurudin, aged about thirty-five, a dealer in buffaloes. He had come to Bombay about four days ago and lived in the stables at Grant Road. He had left home at 8 p.m. on Monday in search of a calf and had not been seen alive since.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King held an inquest on the death of Ameeradin, when a verdict of death from his having been knocked down by a railway train was recorded.

BURGLARY AT MINT ROAD.

Mr. Dharamsey Tricumji, a share-broker, residing on the second floor of a house at Mint Road has made a report to the police that on the 12th April he locked his house and went up-country. He returned to Bombay on the 1st instant when he found the lock of his door intact. On entering the room he noticed that an entrance had been effected by removing an iron bar from a side window and jewellery valued at Rs. 1,683 which had been pledged with him by different persons, stolen from two cup-boards and also a box broken open.

MYSTERIOUS END OF A HINDU WOMAN.

In consequence of information received Sub-Khoja Street, Null Bazaar on the 1st instant Inspector Chandkhan proceeded to a Chawl in when he found the doors of a room on the ground floor closed from the inside. The police had one of the doors forced open in the presence of a punch when they found one Sewantibai, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty, the only occupant of the room, lying dead on a mattress on the floor. The woman had been living in the room for the last five months. She used to go out early at daybreak every day and return to the room at 9 or 10 p.m. and consequently she was not seen often by other tenants. When found dead she was lying on her back and was wearing a sari and a choli, which were in order. There were no marks of violence on the body.

Further enquiries are being made.

A MOTOR FATALITY.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King held an inquest touching the death of Mr. Sadashiv Ramchandra Natu, aged about sixty-three, a landed proprietor of Poona who was knocked down by motor-car No. 6207 owned and driven by Dr. N. B. Bhatavde Kar on the Girgaon Back Road.

The evidence showed that the deceased came to Bombay from Poona on the 30th ultimo. He was crossing the road when he was knocked down by the car and injured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital. He was conscious when visited by his son Vishwanath in the hospital and said that he had been knocked down by a car. He did not blame any one.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality of the city for the week ending 29th July, viz., 658, was 21 more than in the preceding week, the death-rate registred was 28.96. These figures compare favourably with those for the 30th week of 1921 when the mortality was 792 and death-rate 42.40, and with those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 785 and death-rate 41.67.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 7 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory system 218 as against 1 and 214 respectively in he preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 178 were among infants under one year of age; 15 deaths occured among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their deaths had resided for less than 10 days in the City. Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death. Small-pox was absent during the week. Plague caused 7 atacks and 5 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 370 as against 315 in the 30th week of the last year and 380 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-1921).

POONA RACING SEASON.

TRAINERS' LOTS.

Ags Cumberally.—Ajeel, Alder, Bendigo, Domineer, Gay Peter, Hadid, Honest Beauty, Honeysuckle, Jerwan, Karam, Leopold, Lipton, Shums, Zilzalar.

Abdulla Mans.—Raphael, Simon.

Ardeshir Cursetjee:—Bismark, Cairo, Ferry Boat, Ghani.

G. Bell.—Belle Voyageuse II, Black Walnut, Carton Pierre, Cheery Girl, Elsewise, Gunrunner, Naldera, Overland, Pride of Iraq, Revenue, Soria, Unnamed.

R. Bence.—Oxcroft, Somali, Titlark, Bhopal Hope, Karl, Mundoor, Red Prince.

Dr. J. E. Bharucha.—Another Night, Anxious, Bahadurjung, Buttonwood, Nayif, Plarmigan.

C. Bleach.—Dorania, Lace, White Poppy, Traveller, Lumination B., Bhookhri.

Byramjee Rustomjee:—Box O' Tricks, Braganza, Brixworth, Eaglewall, Gadtuna, Jadoo, Joy Girl, King's Own, Not Much, Northern Light, Old Chris, Quarryman, Ragazo, Starboard, Walhachin, Whispering, White Dart, Woorali, Maiden Palm, Anaisa, Arvil, Bahadur-ul-mulk, Dartmoor, Kayid, Kusra, Taj, Waterloo, Zohal.

R. Crowden.—Carragoline, Scottifer, Aramis, Diamond King, Tommy.

A. R. Dalzel.—Abayan, Black Ivory, Defender, Dohan, Financier, Good Morning, Honey, Jodha, Julmood, Khailan, Kletitor, Logic, Napoleon, Nimble, Rajkumar, Shah, Shahin, Shehan, Sirtib, Sugger, Summerton, Tobbah, Vendetta.

G. Dillon.—Arclight, Blackwater, Carborundum, Esk Water, Golden Gleam, Magical, Marcodia, Marmion, Meg Merrilies, Mossley, Honeymoon, South Notts, Viola, Jovial, Steel Blue, Zara, Africa, Arthur, Cauldron, Dilawar, Hatchel, Kelvin Boy, Khaboor, Kooleb, Krushan, Plassey, Portcullis, Resolute, Shahzada.

Diyal Singh Chhachhi.—Belstead, Fastern Prospect, Leicester Square, Minar, Pussyfoot, Sea Plant, Sensford, Maid Marian, Beggar Maid, Cube Root, Iron Chest, Karun.

Faraj bin Amber.—Ameer, Diwan, Kafil, Mahrooba, Mulberry, Silver Bell, Superior, Tantalus.

Faraj Bin Sanad.—Alamgir, Anit, Anter, Black Guinea, Cannon, Coroner, Centry, Compliment, Fahtak, Fluke, Gerard, Gold Belt, Gold Chain, Hermit, Hindoostan, Kapurthala, Mahdir, Maharaja, Nasaralla, Nawanagar, Paramount, Pindar, Rainfall, Togrun, Uddal, Victor, Worry.

T. Fergusson (Sr.)—Boulotte, Divide, Gentle Saxon, Gold Gainer, Gold Reef, Louvacia, Mametz, Misri Lal Pastime, Red Quill, Sospello, The Devil, Unitoi, Victoria Cross.

T. Fergusson (Jr.) Britomart, Lisnasharragh, Lopo, Mist, Rakings, Scribble, Southern Beauty.

P. J. Firth.—Binfield Grove, Bridgend, Floreal Galway Gate, Leandros, Resilience, Simon's Choice, Starshot, Whit Monday.

F. W. Fletcher.—Atrocity, Ceremony, Daphnis Florella, Golden Treasury, Like Magic, On Leave, Right Royal, Springbuck, Southwell, Sweet Adare, The Minx, Treddle, Trostan, Vale of York, Vallance, Dunbar.

E. S. Godfrey.—Allensmore, Archer, Bathurst, Charles William, Claim A., Crushed Glass, Dayspring, Flight Errant, First Grade, Grande Place, Heart Free, Huon River, Lady Loo, Lord Jim, Miss Goddenough, Old Sport, Overseas, Praxtol, Red Turk, Royal Jewel, Snowflake, St. Agnes Eve, Un-named Tarvie, Violinist, Waynflete, Abou Gnoub, Aerolectric (late Gulistan), First Impression.

D. Greenhalgh, (Sr.)—Black Peter, Brendan, Brioche, Charlie's Smile, Double Wing, Greig Millmount, Tipperary.

D. Greenhalgh (Jr.)—Eager To, King of the Ring, Red Cross Boy, Queen of the Ring, Quite Dark, Sunnygama, Troop Leader, Very Little.

Dr. D. G. Haji.—Rueful, Baby Grand, Bill Bailey, Lord Belmore.

T. Harrison.—Aleli, Balira, Barbary, Canterbury Lamb, Eccleston, Lwow, Mexican Eagle, Oregon Pine, Outram's Fancy, Pine Boy, Quiver, Some Scribe, Tessie, The Shah, Truncheon, Undies, Unruly, Wolfram, Eudorette, Lucy Carmer, Night Watch, Mountain Apple, Sugar Cane, California, Vernon.

A. Hoyt.—Bridge, Cahir Lass, Camberley, Cracknel, Forward III., Lemon, Stellite, Uzume, Lure, Discarded, Adar, Akbar, Baber, Baktavar, Benares, Canton, Favour, Grey Renard, Grey Rosette, Gulmarg, Hannibal, Jahar, Kokab, Mage, Marshall Foch, Marshall Petain, Marquis, Mechanic, Mentor, Reform, Roman, Rose Hill, Trade Mark, Tyrant, Waabil.

Hussain Aga Billy.—Handley Page (Late Tagamore), Amirjung, Charity, Obized, Slither.

J. K. Irani.—Aulivia, Belle Syme, Cork Glass, Deshn, Larry Quin, Laodicea, Luxmi, Robina, Rock Ferry, Aeolos, America, Arie, Balance Buchefalos, Jericho, Limerick, Nevermind.

H. Jamsetjee.—Glass Rock, Rivolette, Dham, Good Game, March, Along, Messina, Subeeha.

Jarulia Bin Talib.—Black Prince, Fareek, Khundil, Lookmani, Mahtook, Malta, Mandil, Mishaan, Moon, New Egypt, Reeman, Rising Star.

C. Jennings.—Couplet, Curator, Fancy Fair, Pretwork, Ula's Fancy, Mary's Lamb Moidavia, Northntweel, Nurse Bobs, Parigna, Princess Ila, The Lark, Monsoon Jack, Union Jack.

W. Jones.—Good Health, Lover True, Magical Mike, Pilgrim's Pass, Prime Boy, Rosey Tread, Sunstroke, Bohemian, Criadello.

D.M. Kamte.—Delegate, Devotion, Fountain, Dholpore.

A. R. Mahomed.—Fattahabad.

C. B. Mahomed.—Beggar Prince, Bruce Lodge, Desert Gold, Fevita, House of Commons, Lomond Hills, Marby, Monteith, Miserable, My Eva, The Pony, Better Luck, Cuidon, Gallant, Amir-ul-Mulk, Destiny, Jamah, Royal Visit.

Khalaf Bin Saif.—Muslat, Musahid, Young Mazbar.

Mahmood Mustapha.—Khakum, Macaulay, Minham, Tribute, Textile.

Mahomed Khailan.—Abood, Faisal, Jumna, Kitchener, Red Flower, Ruby, Searcher, Sadoon.

J. E. Malone.—Chinese White, Holy Grail, Kintail, Mimi, Ulster Lad, Chie, Margot, The Knut.

Moosa Mahomed Husein.—Bobea, Happy Times, Krushan, Lady Ard, Merion, Murmansk, Pretty Margaret, St. Simon's Fancy, Tasty, Vengeance, Charity, Hurrah, Monitor, Silver Streak, Triumph, White Rose.

Mowlud Haji Ali.—Angler, Blue Diamond, Cowaan, Happy Land, Hoomedi, Pilot, Timon.

Mr. Noble.—Hibernia, Abadan, Ayr Laddie, Brindisi, Dublin, Once Again, Tasmania, Wadi, Warminster.

Oomerkhan.—Decoration, Gold Coin, Ornate, Special.

Rasheed Dakeel.—Fire Finch, Floral Fete, Mirabelle,l Miss Glad Eyes, Lucky Star, Scotchpine.

G. Patmore.—Ho Ho, My Patsey, Pin Money, Pine Tree, Trezidella.

Raj Mahomed Vazir.—Apollo, Champion, Ishallah, Rehan, Shanavaz, Truelove.

E. C. Ramshaw.—Allington, Balline, Chummy, Dori, Footplate, Olifane, Piccolo, Silver Jug, Summer's Joyy Verna, Waveline, White Fang, Baby Bunting.

J. Robinson.—Aldergrove, Bell Metal, Bridal Blush, Cyllian, Czarda, Dialect, Entailed, Flaming Orb Footpedal, Gipsy's Advice, Knight of Clonmel, Lemoine, Madam Sze, Nicety, Night Bomber, Perfect Day, Petrea, Plymouth Rock, Rock Star, Sarsaparilla, Sauce Silver Saint, The Count, Treasury, Verge, Volsure, William the Beau, Reciprocity, Mikado.

M. Ryan.—Belvedere, Christmas Holiday, Discussion, Empty Title, Lady Cleopatra, Margaret Joyce, Risen Again, Royal Charter, Somborons, Verres.

Saleh Moosa.—Arbeed, Nakib.

Saleh Tokmachi.—Blackstone, Nahman.

A. M. Shamlan.—Careless, Consul, Gold King Hero, Isis, Karikata, Malabar, Municipal Orator, Recollections, Revoke, Rome, Roumania, Taveed, Terry, Vagrant.

M. H. Sharaballi.—Eagle, Persian Star, Trafalgar.

Sulleman Mahalla.—Aflatoon, George, Hilal, Jassim, Wilson.

Syed Mustapha.—Duet, Greenfield, Milk Maid, Arabian Gold, Artisan, Ashroff, Cessation, Dharawell, Golshan, Goodman, Fayrus, Firjah, Hamiar, Hoomayun, Imkin, Khalas, Lord Durham, My Fancy, Naz, Patriot, Sanjak, Toonah, Towfik, Watban, Yadhgar.

Syed Rashid.—All Clear, Desert Flower Monarch, Silver, Seniri, Sir Jamal, Winning Post.

A. Templeman.—Cally, Cresset, Easter Holiday, Festivity, Heir-at-Law, Limehouse Lights, Laranja, Lively, Love Glass, Owen Roe, Roi Grison, Thunder, Whit Wek, Come On, Douglas Priam, Teddy, Dowlat, Durbar, Hakum, Sammy, Tit Bits, Zainulmuluk.

S. R. A. Wahab.—Aeronlare, Cremore, Hebcon, Latif, Margin, Red Silk, Yellow Silk.

Yusuff Bin Esa.—Abdul Amir, Austerlitz, Bayrakdar, Clinker, Kampala, Luffy, Linga, Multiform, Nanah, Nicholas, Peninsula, Red Ruby Salute, Sannayet, Talal, Thug, Warrant, Wincher.

"CHRIST AND GANDHI"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of your paper of the 31st ultimo, a correspondent has put down a few points of contrast between Carist and Gandhi, and has concluded that the latter cannot stand comparisou with the former, and has also stated that, "some disaffected so-called Christians try to compare Mr. Gandhi with Christ, which causes pain to the religious feelings of earnest Christians."

I hope you will kindly give publication to the following few lines for your readers, as also, for the disillusionment of your correspondent with regard to certain points.

I cannot understand how an earnest Christian like your correspondent could get offended when some Christians or Non-Christians find in Mr. Gandhi the traits of saintliness i.e., love, mercy, truth, forbearance, self-sacrifice, etc., which are akin to those of Christ, and try to put down comparisons between Christ and Gandhi.

Your correspondent, perhaps, expects Mr. Gandhi to have lived and acted exactly like Christ, in order to be compared with Him. Of course, we do not compare Mr. Gandhi with the superhuman aspect of Christ, but judging both as men, we certainly find both the advocates of peace and love even at the cost of life, and here we draw comparisons between them.

Youur correspondent states: Mr. Gandhi is for India alone and the best honour due to a democrat of this age can be given him, but he cannot stand comparison with Christ. Thus he finds in Mr. Gandhi only a democrat, and nothing more. How shallow is he in his views?

Gandhi is revered as a teacher not only in India but also in other countries, like America, and England and he will be revered and referred to as a teacher by generations yet to be born.

There are other points which do not appear to be worth answering, but this much I would like to say in short, that such people who cannot appreciate the worth of their own great men, are much less expected to appreciate the true worth of their Guru.—Yours etc.

F. J. SOLANKI.

Oliphant Road,

Ahmedabad, August 2nd.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. B. I. Bhutt (who, I take it, is a Christian and whose religious feelings appear to be hurt by the attempt made to compare Mr. Gandhi and Christ) writes somewhat incoherently in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 31st July last to show that there is no possible comparison between Mr. Gandhi and Christ. I would refer him to my letter under the caption "God and Ceasar" in the Bombay Chronicle" of the 3rd of April last, wherein I endeavoured to show that the comparison was reasonably based upon known facts.

Mr. Bhutt says "Christ brought peace to the souls of men." Yes, but not on earth for he himself says, "Think not that I come to send peace on earth, but a sword." To say that Mr. Gandhi "has sown the seeds of lawlessness" is to say that which is not true and the affairs of Bombay, Malegaun and Chowri Chawra are no more due to his teachings than are the doings of Greeks in Thrace and Smyrna, at the present moment, to that of Christ.

Christ performed miracles, while Mr. Gandhi cannot. What then? Many prophets of old performed no miracle, yet are admitted as sent of God. But, is this not a miracle of miracles, that a people *dead* for 150 years have risen, as if it were, from the dust and are seen standing erect upon their feet at his call?

Christ suffered, but was innocent. So does Mahatma Gandhi. He is innocent in the eyes of the world, but not in that of the bureaucracy, and his sentence is "just" according to Indian Penal Code and no more.

"Christ appears as an internationalist." No, he does not. Christ said "I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel"

"Christ was not of the world, etc." Prophets may marry and have children. Moses and David were prophets and were married men and had children. Bachelor-hood is no criterion of greater sanctity.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. YUSUF.

August 2, 1922.

CAN SURVEYORS BE INTERESTED IN WORKSHOPS?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late, there has been a rumour going round Bombay, that a ship's surveyor is keenly interested in a local workshop, where ship repairs are executed! That the said surveyor is said to be holding even shares in the workshop! Here arises an important point of principle. The writer has not yet known of another case in Bombay shipping, where a ship's surveyor is involved in the fortunes of a ship repairing concern! Is it permissible for a ship's surveyor to do so? The Lloyds' Surveyor, who is geneally looked upon as an authority in shipping matters, can solve our difficulty with ease; and for the fair name of his fraternity he should also institute inquiries and reveal the truth to the public. Will Mr. Macfarlane, the Lloyd's Surveyor do it? I hope, he does, in spite of his many engagements, for shipping is not very brisk at present.—Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

TRAMWAY FARES.

QUESTION OF INCREASE.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Khan presiding.

Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna moved that the letter from the Commissioner forwarding a letter from the Managing Engineer of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company requesting a revision of the present scale of fares on the tramways and the charges for the supply of electric energy be sent to the Tramways Committee.

Mr. Sethna said since the war there was nothing that they could buy at the pre-war rates. Articles of food and clothing had gone high. Even things like books, matches and tooth-picks had gone up in prices except the tramway fares. There was a general rise in prices everywhere and he thought if the matter was referred to the Tramways Committee it would be properly threshed out.

Mr. Mandlik seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. M. Mehta moved an amendment that the question be postponed till the new Corporation came into being. He said the Tramways Committee did not consist of men who used tramway cars. The new Corporation was likely to be composed of men who used tram cars and they would be able to consider the question better than those in the Committee.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded the amendment.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia opposed the amendment. He said if they postponed consideration till the new Corporation came into being, it would mean that the present Corporation was not doing its duty. They represented the public and they knew how to safeguard the interests of the public.

Dr. Velkar, seconding the amendment, said the present Corporation consisted of landlords and capitalists and therefore it was right that the matter be postponed till next year.

While the President was taking votes on the amendment, Mr. Nariman asked for poll, the result being 11 were for the amendment and 19 against; the amendment was therefore lost and the original proposition carried.

FORT ACQUISITION.

Consideration was then given to the notice of motion from Mr. Pherozeshah J. Marzban, seconded by Mr. B. N. Gamudia:—

"That in view of the great irritation and disaffection caused among the residents and ratepayers of Fort North by the proceedings taken by the Municipality to carry out the scheme for the construction of a new road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier, the Corporation Resolution No. 3082, dated the 11th July, 1921, sanctioning the scheme, be rescinded, and the Commissioner be requested to abandon further proceedings in the matter and to apply to Government to take the necessary steps for the withdrawal of the notifications issued under the Land Acquisition Act for the proposed acquisition of properties in connection with the scheme."

Mr. V. Dabholker first raised a point of order in regard to the resolution. He said if Mr. Marzban's resolution was passed there would be no finality. To-morrow perhaps Dr. Javle may bring a notice of motion that the development of certain parts of the city already sanctioned be abandoned. Certain other Corporators might also bring a resolution that the Tansa triplicate scheme was not required and so it be abandoned.

The President said there were 250 properties to be acquired and therefore there would be 250 contracts. Some of the properties were already acquired and contract with the parties were signed. The contract for the properties already signed could not be rescind. He therefore, suggested Mr. Marzban should amend his proposition with the permission of the House only in regard to those properties for which contract was not signed.

The House did not give the required permission to amend the resolution.

The first part of the resolution being declared out of order, the latter portion of the resolution too fell to the ground and was ruled out of order.

Thus the resolution was not moved and discussed and many Parsi ladies and gentlemen who had come to hear the speech of Mr. Marzban had left the hall disappointed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

ANDHERI DACOITY.

PATHANS ARRESTED.

In connection with the dacoity committed in the bungalow of Messrs. Ardeshir and Dorabshah Broacha at Marole, near Andheri, as already reported, the Bombay Police have arrested three Pathans, one of whom, it is alleged, was found to be in possession of a blood-stained knife and another has got a number of wounds on his throat, back, etc., received during the conflict with Broacha brothers. He had thrown his blood-stained clothes in a tank at Dadar. These are now in the possession of the Police. The accused will be handed over to the Salsette Police for enquiry.

CROP REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 2.

United Provinces Eastern Circle 29th July: prospects of sugarcane normal, rice good. Central Circle 28th July:—Prospects of sugarcane, rice and cotton normal. Heavy rain was distributed generally.

Weather and crop report. United Provinces, Northeastern Circle 1st August:—Prospects of sugarcane and rice normal, transplantation of jarhab rice in full swing. Early rice is improving.

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By Mahatma Gandhi with an appreciation by Dwijendranath Tagore and hints on Khaddar:—

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With Foreword by

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Mahatma's Message to his countrymen on the eve of his arrest, a description of the scene in the Ashram at the time of his arrest, an account of his life in Sabarmati jail and the impressions of Dwijendranth Tagore and Anusuya Sarabhai.

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BY BADRUL HASSAN WITH A FOREWORD BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

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PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, August 4, 1922.

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi asked the following question regarding Mr. Horniman at the meeting of the Legislative Council last week:

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they have now removed their objection to the return of Mr. B. G. Horniman?

(b) If not, what are their reasons for continuing the objection after the repeal of the Defence of India Act?

Mr. Hayward gave to both parts of the question the laconic reply to the effect that "it is considered undesirable for Mr. Horniman to return to India." We do not know if Mr. Trivedi or any other member of the Council exercised his right of asking a supplementary question to elicit the information as to who considered it undesirable for Mr. Horniman to return to India.

Is it the public of Bombay, the Presidency or the country, whose feelings and views should naturally, in any country governed according to civilized notions of administration, be the predominant consideration on the subject, who consider it undesirable for Mr. Horniman to return to India? It would be the grossest outrage on the public concerned to suggest so. The numerous meetings that have been held in Bombay and elsewhere and the resolutions that have been passed by the Indian National Congress give the lie direct to the suggestion. Again, it could hardly be the Indian Members of the Government of Bombay, who consider Mr. Horniman's return to India undesirable; at least one of them, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, was party to the representation made to Government by the Bombay Presidency Association against the unjust and arbitrary deportation of Mr. Horniman. As Mr. Hayward avoided giving a direct reply to the definite question whether the Government of Bombay have now removed their objection to the return of Mr. Horniman, it may seem difficult to say if it is the Government of Bombay, the Government of India, the India Office or the Foreign Office who are putting the obstacle in the way of Mr. Horniman. Having regard, however, to the statements made in the past by Mr. Montagu, there is little doubt but that it is the Government of Bombay or rather the Governor of Bombay who does not wish Mr. Horniman to return to Bombay. What a commentary on the New Era, which, we have been told, *ad nauseam*, has pronounced the doom of autocracy!

What could be a more flagrant piece of autocracy than this continued flouting of the insistent and incessant public demand to let Mr. Horniman return to the country of his adoption and work again in the midst of the people whom he loved and served and who love him and are grateful to him for the great services that he has rendered to them? If the Government of Bombay have any substantial reasons for holding the view that Mr. Horniman's return to India is undesirable, will it not be a more honest way of treating public opinion to publish them so that the citizens of the Great British Empire, where justice and fair play are said to rule, might know once for all that an Englishman, who is the friend of three hundred million subjects of the King-Emperor who reigns over that Empire, has not been deprived of his elementary right of freedom of movement and, consequently, of his means of livelihood, on any unjust or petty personal ground?

"PARTICULARLY IN INDIA."

Our attention has been called to a leaderette entitled "Angora and Stamboul" which appeared in "The Englishman," of July 31, and we have read it with the friendly feeling which any utterance favourable to the Khilafat cause in any English newspaper, naturally, rouses in us. With the views concerning Mustafa Kemal and the hope of seeing once more a united Turkey, expressed by our contemporary, we are in complete accord. But we cannot conceive why "The Englishman" should have thought it necessary to add to its appreciation of the Muslim hero of the hour the following remarkable statements:

"The fact that he (Mustafa) has expelled Enver Pasha from Angora shows that he has no leanings towards the Young Turks and their works. It cannot be too often pointed out, *particularly in India* (our italics), that the Young Turks are not orthodox Mahomedans. They have imbibed their ideas from the Socialists and Liberals of the Continent. They deposed the Sultan Abdul Hamid, one of the most astute rulers the Ottoman Empire has ever had, and introduced into the administration of the country measures opposed to the whole spirit and tradition of Islam. It is true that Kemal Pasha himself was at one time in close alliance with the Bolsheviks. But that alliance was no more than a temporary military necessity. It does not exist any longer, chiefly because both Kemal Pasha and the Bolsheviks desire the port of Batoum in the Black Sea."

The article had previously referred to some of the Sultan's Ministers as "mindful of the history of the Young Turks" and therefor suspecting Mustafa Kemal of an "ambition of deposing the Khalifa and establishing himself in his place," clearly implying an impression in the mind of the writer that the Young Turks had deposed a Khalifa and established themselves in his place. We should like to know the names of the Young Turks who "established themselves" in the place of the Khalifa. After the attempted counter-revolution of 1909 which was pretty generally at the time, though we now consider wrongly, ascribed to the intrigues of Abdul Hamid II, that monarch was deposed by a Fetwa of the Sheykh-ul-Islam; but the Young Turks, far from establishing themselves in his place, did homage to the prince of the House of Osman who came next in the succession to the throne. Nor did they establish themselves in the high posts of Government, but were content to have these filled by servants of the old regime, who had more knowledge of affairs than they could claim. It was four years later, after the Balkan War, when they had learnt by sad experience that officials of the old regime could not be trusted to carry out reforms in the administration that a Young Turk Government first came to power, under Mahmud Shevket Pasha; and it was, admittedly, the best Government that Turkey has ever had. We will deal with the statements we have quoted *seriatim*.

Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Enver Pasha—both of the Committee of Union and Progress—never were friends; but Mustafa Kemal, who suffered from the jealousy of Enver Pasha, never allowed his personal feeling to interfere with the country's service. In the desperate plight of Turkey since the armistice old differences have been sunk even by men who were formerly bitter political enemies. At the present time Enver and Mustafa Kemal are working in complete agreement, although separately. Why it "cannot be too often pointed out, *particularly in India*, that the Young Turks are not orthodox Mahomedans," we cannot tell. Is it because the Indian public is particularly tolerant of untrue statements; or likely to assimilate them if they are repeated frequently? We do not know. All we do know is that the Young Turks are Hanafi Sunnis, that is to say, in the general acceptation of the term, quite orthodox Muslims, and that if some of them are slack in the performance of religious duties the proportion is not greater than among the Indian or Egyptian Muslims whom our contemporary would no doubt consider perfectly orthodox. There is a distinction between the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress, which made the Revolution, and a Committee of the same name which had existed for some years before in Paris. The latter may be said to have derived its ideas from the Continent (of Europe.) But the former derived its ideas from the fountain-head of Islam. The two ideals came early into conflict, and the Parisian was driven out in the first year of the Revolution. If Sultan Abdul Hamid II. was astute, as hunted creatures are, he was also timorous, infirm of purpose and a cruel tyrant. The effect of his rule was like paralysis and its conditions were utterly against the best traditions of Islam, as was made clear by the Sheykh-ul-Islam when he, as representative of all the Ulema of Turkey, at last deposed him. The Ulema were on the side of the Young Turks. We should like to know of any measure "introduced into the administration of the country" by the Young Turks which was "opposed to the whole spirit and tradition of Islam." Their measures tended to abolish the corruption which had been rampant in the administration during the despotism, to provide the soldiers of Islam with proper food and clothing, to improve and simplify the administration of justice and to relieve the people from oppressive laws and restrictions—all strictly in accordance with the spirit and tradition of Islam. Not that the spirit and tradition are identical in Islam any more than in any other religion. An accumulation of inferior traditions has held the Muslim world in chains for nearly three centuries. But the Holy Coran and the Tradition of the Prophet may be truly called the Spirit of Islam, and the progressive movement in Islam has always had that Spirit for its inspiration.

Mustafa Kemal Pasha is still in close alliance with the Bolsheviks. The dispute about the port of Batoum is now ancient history. Our contemporary seems to regard it as Mustafa Kemal's chief merit that he is opposed to Bolshevism and the Bolsheviks, and, as this merit can hardly co-exist with his alliance with the Bolsheviks, we fear that when the truth comes to the knowledge of "The Englishman," that newspaper, now full of kindly feeling for Angora and the Muslims generally, may turn right round and thunder forth denunciations. We hope that will not be the case. But we think it only honest to inform "The Englishman" of its mistake, in order that its admiration of our hero may not be given merely on a misunderstanding. The whole article has been a surprise to us. From the opening words: "There seems to be a possibility of Angora and Stamboul coming together at last" (in the figurative sense they came together quite a year ago, and the only thing that has since then prevented them from coming together in the other sense is the British occupation of Constantinople) to the conclusion: "If Stamboul and Angora come to terms the Turkish Empire, now almost in fragments, will be well on the way to recovering something of its former glory" we were in a political wonderland, which the thought that it was particularly designed for the mentality of India rendered still more interesting. Stamboul and Angora came to terms, (i. e., an understanding) long ago, but that is not the reason why the Turkish Empire has recovered "something of its former glory"—more glory than it ever had under Abdul Hamid II., the admired of our contemporary. If the Turkish power had been defeated in Sultan Abdul Hamid's time, it would have been the end. The nation had no heart. The Revolution gave the nation heart and faith and courage, and Mustafa Kemal, a man of the Revolution, has personified the spirit of the nation in its hour of need. It is not only among the Turks. Among the Arabs and the Kurds and the Circassians the Revolution has performed the same reviving work. The Muslim nations, which the Powers of Europe counted dead, are living and, in fact, unconquerable, as Europe is at last beginning to perceive. That is why the thoughts of Muslims all over the world, when they think of the political future of Islam, turn not where England would have had them turn, to Baghdad, or to Mecca, or to Cairo, but to Constantinople where the martyrs of the great Islamic Revolution sleep upon the Hill of Everlasting Liberty.

Notes of the Day

A Feeble Attempt at Governing.

A Rome message says that at last Signor Facta has succeeded in forming a Coalition Cabinet. It does not mean the restoration of peace and order in Italy. Signor Facta's Government was thrown out less than three weeks ago, on account of its spineless attitude towards the reactionary Fascisti, and its resurgence is significant of the chaotic condition into which Italian politics has degenerated. As things stand now, it is impossible to say that a Government with so precarious a tenure as Signor Facta's will be able to fulfil any of its high-sounding promises. At best it will be a stop-gap Government, and should it ever attempt "to enforce respect for law and authority" among the lawless elements, which go by the name of Fascisti, it is threatened with insurrection and the leader of the reactionary party—Signor Mussolini—has warned the Italian Chamber in effect that if Government did not favour reactionaryism and put down all progressive movements in the country, he would become a rebel and, placing himself at the head of a well disciplined army, would subvert the Government. The chief objective of Mussolini's Party is to crush the Socialists and use the Government as a tool for the purpose. There is no doubt that the Fascisti are strong in numbers but the Socialists are no less strong and influential and both these parties have non-cooperated with the Facta Government, thereby rendering its work difficult.

Exit Bottomley.

Contrary to expectations, Bottomley's exit from the House of Commons proved a tame affair. Apparently convinced of the futility of presenting himself in the House during the last solemn rites, Bottomley chose the alternative of addressing a letter to the Speaker, criticising the Judge's charge to the jury and the Attorney-General's refusal to sanction an appeal to the House of Lords. He protested that he was never guilty of "conscious fraud," however irregular and unorthodox his methods. His protestations were, however, too transparently insincere to convince the House, and we are told that the resolution to expel him was passed in dead silence. Thus has one of the most unscrupulous but nonetheless most clever rogues departed from the stage, which he had dominated for years, to sink into deserved oblivion, and it is only charitable to hope that in the quiet solitude of his prison cell, he will repent for the ruin that he wrought upon thousands of poor and confiding families. But the last of the man has yet to be said. We are now promised by his "Private Secretary and confidant"—Mr. Henry J. Houston—a truthful account of his life. Mr. Houston proposes "to lay bare the inner life of the man with the mask off: his life at home, his generosity and meanness, his courage and cowardice, his love of luxury and his abstemiousness, his cynical scepticism and his religious emotionalism, his vanity and modesty, his wide knowledge and his amazing ignorance, his sensuousness and his austerity." "I shall tell," Mr. Houston proceeds, "the inner story of the Bigland trial, and of his unique experience in the Law and on the Turf, his love of champagne, his intense pleasure in the society of women, his life as editor and journalist, his visit to the Western Front and the Grand Fleet, his work as a politician and Parliamentarian, his love of animals, his joy in a smart deal, his wit and humour, and the seamy side of his character in financial matters. Let the whole truth now be told." It is added that it was Bottomley's wish that Houston should be "known to history as Bottomley's Boswell!"

An Impending Calamity.

We deeply regret to hear on good authority that the accommodation of the J. J. Hospital will have to be very greatly reduced almost immediately owing to the inability or unwillingness of Government to increase the grant-in-aid to the hospital. The present grant is calculated on a pre-war basis, and with the rise of prices it has become quite inadequate. It is impossible to exaggerate in describing the usefulness of the work which the J. J. Hospital has been doing for the poor of Bombay without distinction. When working to the full capacity of its accommodation, the hospital was not sufficient for the city's needs. If there is a great reduction of accommodation, the sum of human suffering in Bombay will be increased enormously. Whatever the Government may be able or not to do, the Bombay public ought to be consulted before any such calamity is brought about. There are many wealthy, charitable people in Bombay, who would not fail to respond to an appeal for such a manifestly useful work, and we feel that a strong public appeal ought to be made by the authorities of the hospital before they take the drastic step of closing down some wards.

Subsidising English Manufacturers.

In mail week, Lord Winterton placed a statement before the House of Commons regarding purchase of railway materials on behalf of India. The statement reveals the interesting fact that while the High Commissioner for India spent only a few thousand pounds sterling in other countries for the purpose, he purchased £3,55,500 worth of railway material in England. Does this mean that the prices of railway material in England has gone down considerably since the days—and that was not long ago—when Sir William Meyer himself stated that the prices of railway materials in Continental markets were, in some cases, fifty per cent. lower than English prices? Evidently the prices in England could not have gone down and those in the Continental countries gone up to such an extent as to justify the patent subsidy of English industry as revealed in the statement, placed before the House of Commons. The expenditure in England could only be explained by the publication of all relevant facts regarding the places where tenders were advertised, the number of tenders, with their quotations, received and the manner in which they were disposed of.

Noblesse Oblige.

From the statements made and the figures given by the versatile Home Member of the Bombay Government, in reply to some questions, it will be seen how the "European Schools" are pampered by Government. As things are, the European schools are receiving the most favoured treatment in all respects, Government very generously responding to their needs. They receive a variety of grants such as "special grants for books, furniture, etc" "Cadet grants," "Building grants" a "Scholarship grants." In some of th cases, grants are made both from "Impe and "Provincial" Funds, on the pr presumably, of "the more the mer respect of building grants, the Gove are generous in the extreme; they give only two-thirds of the cost but even in cess of that limit! *Noblesse Oblige!* Could Government of Bombay do less than s port in a generous measure so noble scheme as the European schools in the pro vidence of British Imperialism. Even the cost per student to Government in respect of the European schools is generous enough —as much as Rs. 102, compared with the cost per student in "Indian" schools, which ranges from Rs. 18 to Rs. 23, according as the School is English teaching or Anglo-Vernacular. But considering the place of the European Schools in the political economy of the country, who would grudge the trifling outlay on them?

Postal Efficiency.

It has been represented to us that for the past four months, one Hyat Mohamed, formerly attached to the Rest Camp, Baghdad, and now working in the office of the Dock Manager, Alexandra Docks, Bombay, has been corresponding with the G. P. O., Bombay, as well as the head office in Calcutta, regarding the non-delivery to him of a parcel and a money order for Rs. 75 addressed to him by the Commanding Officer, Baghdad. More than once, when he put in appearance at the G. P. O., Hyat Mohamed was, it appears, informed that a parcel answering his description was lying in the parcels room, but later he was told that it could not be traced. As to the money order also, he was informed, after waiting for months, that efforts would be made to trace it, but so far the "efforts" do not appear to have been crowned with success. Instead of trying to shift the burden from their own shoulders to that of the poor and illiterate addressee, the Postal authorities, if they had a mind to solve the mystery of the disappearance of the parcel and the money order, could easily have ascertained the truth or otherwise of the despatch of the parcel and money order from Baghdad to Hyat Mohamed's address, by writing to the Commanding Officer, Baghdad. Instead, they have allowed four months to pass, sending the addressee from pillar to post, as it were, and not caring to let him know whether the Commanding Officer vouches for the despatch of the missing parcel and amount. The Post Office, as a public institution, has a duty to the poor and the illiterate which it is expected to perform with a greater sense of responsibility than has been shown in the case under notice.

Unabashed Autocracy.

It is time the scandal of house-control in cantonments was put an end to. Under the House Accommodation Act II of 1902, the house-owners of cantonment areas are reduced to absolute helplessness against the recklessness of military tenants in using the buildings rented out to them and the overbearing attitude which these guardians of the peace assume towards landlords. The latter are mere instruments to carry out the capricious requirements of their tenants. A number of instances have been brought to our notice in which the poor house-owners have been victimised by unabashed military autocracy. The latest instance comes from Poona. Mr. M. M. Thanawalla, as agent of his sister's house in Poona Cantonment, had rented it to a Major Lewis, who, without the owner's knowledge, in contravention of Section 17 of the House Accommodation Act and the circular of the Q.M.G., sublet the house to a European engineer in the employ of an Engineering firm in Bombay. Mr. Thanawalla protested and thus began a series of differences between Major Lewis and himself. The former, resenting the latter's impertinence in questioning the right of a Major to sublet, began to indulge his military fancies by requiring the landlord to carry out repairs to the house. To-day the ceiling-cloth was bad, to-morrow white-wash was required and so on. The ceiling-cloth was replaced and white-washing was carried out, but the worthy Major was not satisfied. His next move was to prevail upon the authorities to carry out additional and extra repairs required by him but not authorised by the Cantonment authority. Of course, this was paid out of the rent due to the landlord. The landlord appealed to the Officer Commanding, Poona District and then to the Commander-in-Chief. Military necessity perhaps compelled them to take no notice of the private necessities of ill-treated landlords. In the meanwhile the clamour for reforms in these areas is insistently rising and the Government have got a bill on the anvil of the Legislative Assembly, which does not meet even the scantiest requirements of cantonment people.

INDIAN REFORMS.

"ONLY AN EXPERIMENT."

PRAISE OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

"SAVIOURS OF INDIA FROM ANARCHY."

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

The debate that followed on Sir Samuel Hoare's resolution on the Indian Civil Service is of profound interest to the Indian public.

The Premier's speech shattered all fond illusions entertained by the champions of Indian Reforms of their great possibilities. There can be but one inference from the utterance of Mr Lloyd George. And Col. Wedgwood was not slow in asserting that the Premier's was a threat to withdraw the Reforms already granted.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that "those changes were in the nature of an experiment and they must be treated as an experiment, a great and important experiment but still an experiment."

Col. Wedgwood's assertion "that the best service the Indian Civil Service could do was to assist in its own extinction", was evidently not relished and Lord Winterton accused him of favouring complete annihilation of the British rule in India.

The services of the British Civil Servants were praised in glowing terms and their grievances obtained the fullest recognition. The Premier announced: "Without their loyalty, capacity and patience India could not possibly be saved from falling into the position of anarchy, from which this country rescued her a century and more ago."

The tone of the debate shows the way the wind blows.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons was made in reply to Sir Samuel Hoare who emphasised grave anxiety and discontent in the Indian Civil Service the members of which were suffering from a feeling of insecurity and from financial grievances.

Sir S. Hoare expressed the opinion that the conditions offered by the Government for a premature retirement were insufficiently generous and suggested that the Government should institute a special short inquiry by Lord Peel and Lord Winterton or by a small Committee if possible with the cooperation of an Indian member or Assessor with a view to removing the grievances.

Sir [illegible] Hicks declared that services was proceeding at such a rate as many were beginning to be apprehensive with regard to the maintenance of the British responsibility for the Government of India.

Col. Wedgwood who followed Mr. Lloyd George asserted the Premier's statement was a new declaration which was difficult to square with the declaration of August 1917.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

The following is the text of the speech made by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons during the debate on the Indian Civil Service:—

"I am speaking early as I understand that by an arrangement this debate is to come to an end at an early hour in order to enable the honourable gentlemen opposite to raise questions in which they are specially interested. I will do my best to enable that pledge to be redeemed. I am grateful to my honourable and gallant friend Sir Samuel Hoare for bringing this important matter to the attention of the House. I have heard a great deal about this, more especially in the course of the last few months. No doubt there is a great deal of uneasiness among our British civil servants and British officials in India with regard to the future and there is no doubt, as my honourable friend states, that they feel that their position is precarious and that they are very uneasy with regard to their pay and pensions generally. There is an apprehension that great constitutional changes which have been introduced in the course of the last few months will affect their position prejudicially and they want reassurances and possibly they need reassurances with regard to all these questions. They are discharging a very great trust on behalf of the people of this country and on behalf of the people of India. Without their loyalty, capacity and patience India could not possibly be saved from falling into a position of anarchy from which this country rescued her a century and more ago. It is but natural that the great constitutional changes which took place should provoke some uneasiness in the minds of those who worked the old system. It is the effect of a very great change in the establishment. Those who have been running the establishment along well known lines are naturally unhappy with regard to the effect the changes may have upon their own prospects and conditions. Therefore we must not be surprised to find that that is the state of British officials in India.

"I should like to say one or two words with regard to the working of those changes before I come to the specific point raised by my honourable and gallant friend because they have a bearing upon the problem which is suggested for our consideration.

"Those changes were in the nature of an experiment and they must be treated as an experiment, a great and important experiment but still an experiment. Difficulties have arisen and weaknesses have been exposed in the working of this new system, but this was inevitable. On the whole I think it may be said, taking into account the fact that the experiment has been in operation only for a year and a half, that there has been a very considerable measure of success in spite of the drawbacks which have manifested themselves. India has never been governed on these principles before. The Native States are not governed on these principles now; and it remains to be seen whether a system of this kind, adapted to western needs, perfected by a century of experiment and marked at many stages, in fact at every stage, with repeated failures—a system which the West has perfected for its own conditions and its own temperament—is suitable for India. That remains to be seen and that we must watch carefully; but we must also watch it patiently. We must not jump to a conclusion because there have been difficulties and drawbacks and failures that the experiment has been a complete failure. In itself that would be unfair to India just as it would [illegible] of the [illegible] suddenly came to the conclusion, because there are difficulties and troubles there, that the very gifted race on which we have conferred self-government was quite unequal to the task."

COL. WEDGWOOD.

Col. Wedgwood asked "Was it still the Premier's view that their duty as regards India was to see that the country was safe on the lines of the Dominion Home Rule?" Col. Wedgwood alleged that the Premier had threatened to withdraw the Reforms already granted but there could be no going back in any circumstances. The best service the Indian Civil Service could do, added Col. Wedgwood, was to assist in its own extinction.

SIR DONALD MACLEAN.

Sir Donald Maclean said he was unable to take the same tragic view of the Premier's speech which seemed to him to be an effort to let the civil servants know that in this exceptional trial their countrymen in England were realising their and our trust, and sympathised with them and desired to remedy, their grievances. (Cheers and Mr. Lloyd George nodded assent), Sir D. Maclean expressed an opinion that it was case for an impartial enquiry with Indians on the enquiry.

He said that while they sympathised with the Civil Service they were determined to see a full trust given to a great experiment and it should not be withdrawn or discouraged.

LORD WINTERTON.

Lord Winterton said Sir D. Maclean had already answered Col. Wedgwood's accusation against the Premier who, as everyone except Col. Wedgwood realised, had merely pointed out the difficulties of what was admittedly a great experiment (Mr. Lloyd George nodded assent).

Lord Winterton, continuing, said that to read into the Premier's speech a threat to India was to make a mischievous accusation which might have serious effects in India, and representing Lord Peel he gave it a most complete and unqualified denial. Obviously Col. Wedgwood favoured complete annihilation of the British Rule in India. The Government had always proceeded on entirely different lines namely co-operation, but the Government's efforts in this connection were not helped by Col. Wedgwood's speech which would have an effect of putting back the purpose which all men of goodwill in Britain had in hand.

"We have given India tools of practical statesmanship," concluded Lord Winterton. "It is now for India to use those tools which are sealed with the impress of British goodwill—no mean guarantee for the good of any tool. It is open to India to show her capacity and good will to use those tools. That was the task for India in which the British Government and the Secretary of

(Continued on next page.)

GRAVE CRISIS.

PANIC IN GERMANY.

FRENCH COERCIVE MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

While the American response to Lord Balfour's note to the Allies seems to be summed up in the declaration that Britain is solvent and must pay, the French comment is reflected in the latest ultimatum to Germany from M. Poincare which threatens to produce another grave crisis in Europe.

It is reported that the prospective French coercive measures include the expulsion of the German subjects from Alsace Lorraine and seizure of their property and wholesale confiscations in Rhineland.

Meanwhile, a Berlin telegram says the Government is drafting a reply to the French note contending that the threatened penalties are illegal as it cannot be known before August 15th whether Germany will really default in the Reparations payments.

There was an unparalleled Bourse panic in the chief German cities yesterday and a consternation among the German public with a great rush to convert marks into a more reliable form of wealth. The result was the marks dropped to fifteen to a penny.

The hope now centres in the coming Anglo-French Conference.

IF GERMANY DEFAULTS.

POINCARE'S THREAT OF COERCIVE MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Paris.—The text of M. Poincare's reply to Germany, of July 31st, shews that France requires the assurance of pounds two millions sterling to be paid by 15th August. Coercive measures are threatened in the absence of the assurance by August 5th. The note adds that a very complete plan for such measures has been decided on, but it will not be disclosed at present.

DEATH OF DR. A. G. BELL.

INVENTOR OF TELEPHONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Sydeny.—(Nova Scotia.) The death is announced of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who invented telephone.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, was born in Edinburgh on March 3rd, 1847. He was educated at the Edinburgh University, the University College, London. He went to Canada in 1870 and became Professor of Vocal Physiology, Boston University. He patented the invention of telephone in 1876, also invented photophone, induction balance, and telephone probe and (with C. A. Bell and Summel Tainter) graphophone. Has investigated laws of flight and studied education of the deaf. He was once the President of the National Geographic Society. He received several awards, medals and distinctions and was made LL.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., M.D. He was the author of several publications on the subjects of his inventions.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The London Exchange market was depressed, and the German marks were panicky on the French note and the absence of an indication that Germany was abandoning her policy of inflation, and closed at about 3670 to pound sterling.

GREEKS CROSS THRACIAN FRONTIER.

BRUSH WITH TURKISH POLICE.

EXPLANATION DEMANDED BY FRENCH OFFICER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 2.

Constantinople.—A British communique states that the Greek concentration of the troops in Eastern Thrace continues. The Military and Naval preparations for resisting the attempts to violate the neutral zone are going on.

The Greek cavalry crossed the frontier at Kurfali this morning. The Turkish police on the Greeks who withdrew leaving three killed and one wounded.

The Greek patrols occupied a farm at Sarikeni over the line of demarcation, and the French officer has demanded explanations.

OIL RIGHTS IN MACEDONIA.

SECURED BY ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 2.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Harmsworth confirmed the statement that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company had negotiated the exclusive oil-drilling rights in Macedonia with the Greeks. This did not include the oil rights in Thrace, which was the subject of the Turco-Greek dispute. The British Government had accorded the Anglo-Persian Oil Company the usual support which it had always given to reputable British firms negotiating with foreign Governments.

THE LIVING ONE

M. PAUL RICHARD ON LOKMANYA.

Great Dead are great Living Ones. They do not pause in their Work. They are alike the seed down in the furrow—the seed dies—and the corn grows. Time instead to efface them crowns them. They were but men. It makes them be gods.

* * * *

Never was the Great Tilak more living than he is to-day. His Soul radiates. His thoughts operate. His Will handles, more forcibly, the axe which has to trow down the dead tree, to [illegible] up, that it may be erected again as a Column of the new Temple!

* * * *

Tilak lives. He lives in the nation's heart. As long as the nation will subsist, along the centuries, he will live. He will magnify in her and alike her. In her he will rejuvenate—as the true Gods—from age to age. In her—as the true Creators—from age to age he will multiply.

* * * *

He was one and alone. But those already are born who resemble him—whose he has framed the souls. How many young Tilaks are they not arising now from his very ashes! They are a phalanx to-day—they will be to-morrow the great host—the new nation!

* * * *

Tilak died, but to conquer. That is why, conqueror, he lives!

Kotgarh, Himalayas, July 30. PAUL RICHARD.

AUTONOMY OF SMYRNA.

TURKISH PROTEST NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Constantinople:—The Foreign Ministry has handed the Allied High Commissioners a note protesting against the Greek proclamation of autonomy of the Smyrna territory as prejudicial to the cause of peace and an infringement of the impresoriptible rights of Turkey. The note declares the Greeks will have to bear responsibility for the act.

PROPAGANDIC MESSAGE FROM ATHENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 2.

A semi-official Athens message reports enthusiastic demonstrations in Ionia following the proclamation of autonomy of the region in which, it is asserted, besides the Greek and the Armenian, also the Turkish elements participated.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN TUNISIA.

PROTEST AGAINST ARREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 3.

In the House of Lords, Lord Crawford, replying to Lord Mayo, admitted that the authorities of the French Protectorate of Tunisia have arrested British subjects and forced them into French military service. The British Government had strongly protested, and had demanded arbitration, and, if France declined to agree to this, Britain intended to refer the matter to the League of Nations.

WAR DEBTS.

BRITISH NOTE TO ALLIES.

WILL IT SOLVE THE PROBLEM?

GEORGE-POINCARE MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 2.

A closer perusal of the Balfour Note on the subject of the Allied War debts serves to impress one with the importance of the views expressed on the subject, of which the Allies have so far displayed an inclination to fight shy.

Lord Balfour, at the outset of the historic document, which is causing a profound stir, shews that, of the total of £3,400 millions sterling War debts, excluding interest, at present due to Britain, Germany owes £1,450, Russia 650, and Allies £1,300 all millions sterling. On the other hand, Great Britain owes the United States £850 millions sterling, at par exchange, with interest since 1919.

The note proceeds to point out that no international discussion has been yet held on the unexampled situation which the foregoing figures partially disclose, and, pending a settlement which would go to the root of the whole problem, Government have silently abstained from making demands upon the Allies either in respect of interest or the capital.

The note shews that Britain has not been able to adopt a policy acceptable to her as part of a satisfactory settlement between the nations, namely, a policy of remitting all debts due by the Allies, and, in respect of the reparations from Germany, owing to the American Government "with the most perfect courtesy and with exercise of its undoubted rights" requiring Britain to pay interest due and to convert the debt from the unfunded to the funded debt, and to repay it by the sinking fund in twenty-five years.

The note emphasises that such a contract accords with the original contract.

BRITAIN READY TO FULFIL OBLIGATIONS."

The note says "His Majesty's Government do not complain, they recognise their obligations, and are prepared to fulfil them, but they evidently cannot do so without profoundly modifying the course which they would have wished to pursue under different circumstances."

The note dwells upon the fact that a change in British policy regarding the [illegible] of debts is adopted with the [illegible] assistance. Outlining the revised British policy, Lord Balfour lays down that while Government are constrained, with regret, to request France to arrange a dealing with the Anglo-French loans to the best of her ability, the amount of interest and sums to be repaid do not depend so much upon what the Allies owe Britain as upon what Britain had to pay to America.

After reiterating the policy favoured by Government in surrendering their share of the German reparation and writing-off the whole body of indebtedness between the Allies, the Nota says that if this is impossible of accomplishment, Britain, in no event, wishes to make a profit from a less satisfactory arrangement. She has not proposed to ask more from her debtors than is necessary to pay her creditors.

A GENTLE REMINDER.

The note remarks that it should not be forgotten, though it sometimes is, that our liabilities were incurred for others and not for ourselves. It stresses the fact that food, raw materials and munitions were required by Britain for immense naval and military efforts; also, half of the two thousand millions advanced to the Allies was provided by means of internal borrowing and War taxation, and not by foreign loans; whereas, unfortunately, a similar policy was beyond the power of other European nations.

The note goes on to say that this resulted in the appeal to the United States, who insisted, in substance if not in form, that, although our Allies would spend money, the United States was only prepared to lend it on our security.

The note emphasises that "this cooperative effort was of infinite value to the common cause, but it cannot be said that the role assigned therein to Britain was one of a special privilege or advantage."

L. GEORGE-POINCARE MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

It is gathered from official circles in London that the impression is that progress at the forthcoming conversations between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Poincare on the subject of the inter-Allied indebtedness will be considerably assisted by the Balfour Note, which is regarded as a strong reaffirmation of the British intention to meet America's request for payment, and, in no way, conveys the suggestion that America shall cancel or remit a potion of Britain's indebtedness.

Conversations are not expected to extend beyond three days, as the only other question to be discussed relates to reparations.

M. Theunis (Belgium) and Sgr. Schanzer (Italy) will also attend conference.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The following are examples of the Press comments on the Balfour Note:—

"The Times" fears that the prospect of securing a general settlement of the reparations question is not improved by the note owing to its effect upon America.

The "Westminster Gazette" considers that the case for policy which has been followed is manifestly strong, but the paper would have preferred to set America a generous example by cancelling the indebtedness of the Allies.

The "Daily News" thinks that the note is chiefly a warning to France.

The "Daily Chronicle" suggests a partial general cancellation of the European debt might be possible even without America, if France were in the mood.

The "Morning Post" deeply deplores the note which it thinks will annoy America and make France despair. The paper condemns the applying of charity in equal doses to France and Germany.

FRENCH PRESS OPINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Paris.—Commenting on the Balfour Note, the "Journal" considers that the request is perfectly logical, and says that Britain's insistence upon repayment means that France will similarly demand repayment from Berlin.

The "Echo de Paris" emphasises the assertion that the time has come to affirm the priority of French reparations.

AN APPEAL TO OPINION.

Reuter cables from Paris that Lord Balfour's Note is regarded as an appeal to opinion, and is intended to shew that the demand for repayment cannot be attributed to Britain.

AMERICAN OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON

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Note will mean that [illegible] who have no foreign [illegible] available, except those from Germ[illegible], will have to obtain the money needed for payment from Germany herself. If the latter is unable to pay, obviously the Allied debtors concerned will not be in a position to produce the sums necessary, and a moratorium requested by Germany will have to be given in other cases.

NO SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION.

The view generally expressed is that the British standpoint is strictly honest and fair, but it does not remove the present difficulty, nor does it bring the solution of the European economic chaos nearer.

U. S. FINANCIERS' VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Washington.—The official comment on the British note to the Allies is withheld, but the private view of financial officials inclines to the belief that the note was framed mainly with the aim to influence the approaching negotiations between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Poincare. It is suggested that the note may possibly confirm the inclination of the American Debt Commission to recommend legislation, next session, for reducing the rate of interest and extending the repayment period of the British debt. Some Congressional leaders are outspokenly opposed to any scheme for the cancellation of the debts.

AMERICAN RY. STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Chicago.—A meeting of leading strikers has voted in favour of accepting President Harding's proposals for settling the railway strike. Some opposition developed later, and a fight may be made against the note embodying acceptance when it is drafted.

"EGYPT" ENQUIRIES.

CAPT. CARR'S EVIDENCE.

HIS EXPLOITS WITH REVOLVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Passengers gave evidence on the resumption of the "Egypt" enquiry, to-day.

Captain Douglas Carr, of the Indian Army, said that after the collision he went to his cabin and got his life-belt and automatic poistol. He saw several passengers without life-belts and saw a crowd of forty or fifty Indians round aboat which was lowered into the water filled with the Indians. One Indian was pushing off with a boat-hook, and Captain Carr shouted to them in English and in Hindustani, but they did not stop.

Witness jumped into the boat, and found a lady passenger beig jostled by Indians whom he ordered in English and in Hindustani to sit down and remain quiet; but they started to shove in all directions. They were frightened and wanted to get away.

They started to jostle witness who stood a fair chance of being thrown into the water and so did the lady. Witness then shewed his revolver and ordered the Indians to the other end of the boat. One or two of them went, but the others did not. The fellow, with the boathook, swung it in witness' direction, and witness said in Hindustani that if they did not sit down he would shoot. They refused to obey and so he fired two shots over their heads. Then they sat down quickly and huddled up into the forward end of the boat in which at least sixteen passengers then entered. Thus sixty or seventy persons, including the Captain, got away in that boat.

"SUCCESSFUL" RESTORATION OF ORDER.

Replying to Mr. Bucknill, (the India Office,) witness said that he had received no instructions. He heard only, one order, namely, "Ladies, Go aft." In witness' opinion, a serious attempt to restore order would have been successful, and it was successful as far as he was concerned.

Replying to Mr. Bateson, (for the P. and O. Company,) witness said that he thought two Indians who were wounded descended by the ropes as he fired. As far as he saw, the British officers did their best.

LADY PASSENGERS' EVIDENCE.

A lady first-class passenger said that she could not get into her boat as it got away too quickly. She saw three boats get away and slid down chain, jumped into the water [illegible] picked up after swimming for

[illegible] passenger said [illegible] to be full of Indians. [illegible]anklin, in an affidavit, [illegible]ontaining number of [illegible]g to Indians jumping [illegible] drowned.

[illegible]n an affidavit, de[illegible]ree boats filled with [illegible]hey moved away [illegible]sts from passengers [illegible]o called after [illegible]off women and

[illegible] Dock Superin[illegible] Company when [illegible] Docks replying [illegible]that the pre[illegible]he crew with [illegible]ration.

[illegible]EAMEN.

[illegible] Marine [illegible] speech, [illegible] equip[illegible]

[illegible]o [illegible]mber

[illegible]d of engag[illegible] [illegible]d declared that the [illegible]he Bombay cheap [illegible]nounced the conduct [illegible] and declared that their only thoug[illegible]s saving their own skins. They ignored the traditional British order, "Women and children first," which the British crew could have carried out but for the conduct of the Asiatics.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LASCARS.

Half the "Egypt's" boats, properly manned and properly handled, asserted Cotter, could have saved every soul on the board. It was unfair to blame the Captain and the officers as far as the boats were concerned. The disaster would never have occurred with the properly qualified crew of British seamen. While the P. and O. ships carried that class of crew, officers should be armed.

The Indian seamen cost less than one-third the amount that the British crew would cost.

Witness hoped that the Court would tell the P. and O. Company that the human life was higher than dividends.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

QUOTA OF AIR FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

It is reported that the proposed defence which will be provided by the Royal Air Force will consist of twenty squadrons with a full quota of reserves, making four to five hundred machines.

BRITISH AIR CRAFT DEFENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Viscount Curzon asked in the House of Commons, whether there were any aircraft defences at any British dockyards, fuelling stations, and naval establishments abroad other than those at Malta.

Lieut.-Colonel Amery said that he understood that the aircraft were available, if required, for the defence at Port Said, Suez and Aden.

Lord Curzon asked if that meant that there were no aircraft defences at Singapore and Hongkong.

Lt.-Col. Amery replied that the answer was in the affirmative.

Commander Kenworthy remarked:—"Disgraceful!"

INDIAN OPIUM AND BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 2.

In the House of Commons Mr. Baird replying to Viscountess Astor said that owing to the stoppage of supplies of Turkish and Persian opium, Indian opium imported in war time for the manufacture of morphia for the British and Allied armies was sold to the British manufacturers and the balance of stocks was reshipped to India early in 1920. The British manufacturers were not using Indian opium at present.

SEFETY OF CHURCH OF ST. SOPHIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Harmsworth stated that from the reports obtained by the British High Commissioner at Constantinople, in April 1921, it was clear that the Church of St. Sophia at that time, though not permanently secure, was in no immediate danger. The Turkish authorities appeared to be fully alive to the importance of preserving it, and no immediate representations to the authorities to safeguard the building from falling into decay appeared to be necessary.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Paris.—The International Seamen's Conference has decided to issue a manifesto demanding forty-eight hours a week and a fixed minimum wage. The Conference rejected the French proposal for militant action to enforce the demand.

FLIGHT ROUND THE WORLD.

A BRITISH PROJECT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Capt. Guest replied to Col. Moore Brabazon that he understood that there was a proposal afoot to attempt a flight round the world by an all-English seaplane next year. Those who were taking part in the flight had approached the Air Ministry and the latter was satisfied that the project was sound and stood a reasonable chance of success. The Ministry was prepared to give assistance when the time came. Capt. [illegible] understood that the Air Le[illegible] of Empire was also helping.

CASUALTIES IN PILGRIM TRAINS SMASH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 2.

It is now stated that thirty persons were killed in the Ville Comtal railway accident. The injured include six women who are in a grave condition.

GRAPHIC DETAILS.

Paris.—Graphic details about the accident at Ville Contal show that the trains were crowded with pilgrims, many of whom were blind and crippled.

The driver of the first engine was crawling up the incline when he discovered that the train was overloaded and the driving wheels refused to grip the rails which were made [illegible]ry by the fog. The train slipped back with an increasing momentum.

The driver of the second train saw the runaway approaching and applied his brakes. But he was unable to avoid the subsequent crash.

ITALIAN STRIKE—"A COMPLETE FAILURE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Rome.—The day passed quietly. Public services were maintained regularly everywhere. The majority of railwaymen remained at work, soldiers and the Fascisti replacing the strikers.

The only disturbances that occurred were a fight amongst the Communists at Genoa where two Communists were injured, and a collision at Leghorn where a number of persons were hurt.

The strike has been a complete failure in many towns.

GREEK DESIGNS ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

CALCUTTA INDIAN MUSLIM ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The Indian Muslim Association adopted the following resolution:—"The Indian Muslim Association views with greatest alarm, indignation and dismay the Greek designs on Constantinople and believes that countenance or support by Allies in any shape or form to the impudent pretensions of Greece is bound to arouse deepest feelings of resentment in Muslim breasts and set the Muslim world aflame. The Association is of opinion that the threatened action of Greece far from expediting the Near East settlement by pressure on the Turks on the borders of Constantinople is fraught with gravest danger and disastrous consequences to the prospects of peace in Europe and Asia."

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

INCIDENT AT DURBAN WHARF.

MESSRS SORABJI, GANDHI & ISMAIL GORA SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DURBAN, August 2.

Consequent upon the lodging of a protest by the Parsee Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, Mr. Maulal Gandhi and Mr. Ismail Gora against racial discrimination on the Durban wharf at the time of boats leaving for India, they were yesterday sentenced by the magistrate Mr. Clark at the Durban court to pay five pounds or to undergo seven days' imprisonment with hard labour, for alleged contravention of section 174 of the Harbour regulations. Messrs. Rustomjee and Gandhi submitted to imprisonment as passive resisters. I learn the sacred shirt and cord worn by Mr. Rustomjee according to the religious injunctions of Parsees were taken away by the prison authorities. A meeting of the Indian community appealed to the Indian Government to make representations to the Union Government for restoration of the sacred shirt and cord to Mr. Rustomjee and for removal of racial restrictions at the time of departure of Indian boats.

COLONIAL REQUIREMENTS.

PREFERENCE TO BRITISH FIRMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Hon. E. F. L. Wood, replying to Mr. Lyle, in the House of Commons, said that the practice of the Crown Agents' giving preference in Colonial requirements to British firms remained. Only two small contracts for manufactured goods were placed outside the United Kingdom, last year, namely, dump-cars for harbour works on the Gold Coast, the value £11,000 sterling, ordered from Canada by the desire of consulting engineers; and neo-salvarsan for Ceylon, valued at £7,000 sterling, ordered from Germany at the express request of the Ceylon Government.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW GOLD BELT.

SENSATION IN JOHANNESBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Johannesburg.—A sensation has been caused by the reported discovery of a gold belt in Transvaal stretching from the border of Bechuanaland to Nylstroom. Something like a rush has set in.

INDIAN REFORMS.

(Continued from previous page.)

State would assist to the fullest possible degree." (Cheers.)

PRESS COMMENTS.

"THE TIMES."

Commenting on the Commons' debate the "Times" thinks it doubly regrettable that the Indian Civil Service should have to bear the odium of having had a debate upon its grievances when in fact no serious attention was paid to the grievances.

The paper explains these grievances and concludes that it would pay India well to allay by a generous treatment the bitter heart-burnings now existing more especially to all who are eliminated by the Indianisation of the services.

The "Times" believes that all responsible Indians hold this view and, therefore, at present it does not sympathise with the demand that Parliament be called to guarantee pay and pensions of the Indian civil servants.

There is nothing, the paper says, beyond a vague alarm to show these inadequate emoluments are endangered and if such a contingency arises, there are unfailing ways of meeting it.

"DAILY CHRONICLE."

The "Daily Chronicle" terms Mr. Lloyd George's assurance timely and says:

"Assuming the Reform Scheme gets ultimately into a good shape, those effects on the amenity of the Civil Service which are now complained of, will tend to diminish and a numerical demand for white civil servants will also diminish, but a large body still left will be indispensable and their task though different will be not the less interesting nor make a less call on ability. The aspiring youth of Britain can still find therein one of the finest available careers."

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lytton paid a visit to the Maternity and Child Welfare centre Dacca on Tuesday the 1st, and was received by the President of the Purdah Committee, Nawabzadi Akhtar Banu Begum.

Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E., Minister for Education arrived at Dacca on the afternoon of Tuesday.

Sir David Mule and Mr. Geddes lunched with Lord and Lady Reading at Viceregal Lodge, Simla on the 3rd instant.

The "Rangoon Gazette" understands the Viceroy will open the new Legislative Council in Burma in January.

C. D. COMMITTEE AT GUNTUR.

186 CONGRESSMEN AND VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

VETOED MUNICIPAL ADDRESS PRESENTED TO LEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 2.

Reports from Guntur show that following upon the Subdivisional Magistrate's order prohibiting Congress and Khilafat volunteers from taking part in the reception of members of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee in Guntur, some 186 volunteers including the District Congress Committee Secretaries, and other Congress workers prominently connected with the reception, were arrested by the Police before the arrival of the leaders in Guntur Station, where large crowds had gathered to receive them.

The leaders were received at the station by Mr. Prakasam and others and taken to their residence in procession. In the afternoon a big meeting was held in the maidan opposite the leaders' residence, the Police having taken possession of the pandal erected for the reception of the leaders. The Municipal address vetoed by the Collector was read to them.

Pandit Motilal Nehru addressing the meeting said that the approval which the people of Guntur gave to the address showed that Congress had their hearty and ready support. The Pandit exhorted the people to wear Gandhi caps as an answer to the Collector's action and to carry on the work of the Congress remaining perfectly non-violent.

COLLECTOR'S VETOING ORDER.

The following is the order of the Collector in vetoing the Municipal address under Section 36 of Madras Municipalities Act:—"I disallow the resolution and order its carrying out be suspended for the following reasons:—(1) The Chairman had already refused to put such matter before the Council as having nothing to do with Municipal administration; (2) it was brought forward without previous notice at a meeting presided over by Vice-Chairman who is an avowed Non-co-operator and an opponent of Government; (3) it is to be presented to persons who are not coming here in their private capacity but as members of a committee whose avowed object is to ascertain whether the area is ready for further attempts against law and order; (4) it was passed only by the vote of the Vice-Chairman eight having voted for and eight against; (5) it is not a proper subject for Municipal activity and I believe it to have been passed by a clique whose object is to exhibit impertinence to the established Government of the land." This order was served on all Councillors and the Chairman, who passed the order that the resolution having been suspended no address should be presented to the Committee on behalf of the Municipality.

COMMITTEE'S ENQUIRY.

The Committee commenced enquiry yesterday afternoon and the enquiry was continued to-day. There are about sixteen witnesses to be examined.

ARRESTS AT GUNTUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

Three more arrests of Congress workers are reported from Guntur.

C. D. ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

LEAVE GUNTUR FOR BEZWADA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

The members of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee, have left Guntur for Bezwada *en route* Calcutta.

MR. MANILAL KOTHARI ARRESTED IN BHUJ.

ALONG WITH A BHATIA MERCHANT OF BOMBAY.

A correspondent writes from Cutch Bhuj as follows: Mr. Manilal Kothari, who was going to Cutch on a tour, and Mr. Jivraj Dayal Lilani, a Bhatia merchant of Bombay and resident of Cutch, who was also on a visit to Cutch, accidently met each other in the train at Viramgaum. They stayed in a Dharamsala in Bhuj Cutch and on 28th July they left Bhuj for Kothara in a cart.

When they reached Sukhpur, a village, 5 miles from Bhuj, they were detained by a police Fozdar named Kasam Khan who had specially come from Bhuj in a tonga to arrest them. They both asked him for a written order, but this was not supplied and they were taken to the Bhuj police chowky, where their statements were taken down. Mr. Kothari said he had come to Cutch on a tour, while Mr. Lilani said: "I am a Bhatia merchant of Bombay and stay at Cutch Kothara six months in a year." Both are in Police custody and are ordered not to leave Bhuj until further orders.

KHADDAR WORKER SENTENCED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, August 1.

The local bureaucracy has commenced rounding up Congress workers. Yesterday, Mr. Ramsukh a volunteer and Khaddar worker was served notice under Section 107, tried and sentenced the same noon to one year's simple imprisonment. He refused to take part in the proceedings or to reorganise the Court but simply filed a written statement. He went to jail smiling. More notices are expected.

FUTURE OF FRONTIER PROVINCES.

PUNJAB COUNCIL DISCUSSES QUESTION OF AMALGAMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, August 2.

In moving his resolution in the Council on the Frontier Province, Mr. Malik Ferozekhan traced the history of North-Western Frontier Province and its relation with the Punjab and said that he for one would hesitate to amalgamate the fierce and turbulent people, the Mahsuds, Wazirs and Mohnands with the Punjab who were always at war with the Government. He did admit, however, that the administration in the frontier did need a change. 95 per cent. of the population did not want crimes regulations and it was high time that some change was made in it in the five settled districts. In the Frontier Province 95 per cent. of the population were Mussalmans and 5 per cent. Hindus. If a separate Council was given there, Hindus would get only five per cent. of the representation and, therefore, they feared that they would always be in a minority and this fear has prompted the Hindus to amalgamate the province with the Punjab.

Raja Narendra Nath opposing the motion said that the control of Foreign Affairs should be in the hands of the Government of India and quoted Sir Macworth Young's dictum against the separation of the five settled districts from the Punjab and said that his prophecy had been fulfilled. He summed up by saying that the object with which the separation was carried out had not been achieved. To say that Hindus only wanted amalgamation was wrong and pointing to the visitor's gallery Raja Narendra Nath said that some influential Mahomedans who favoured amalgamation were present there that morning and were watching the proceedings.

A BUFFER STATE ADVOCATED.

Hon. Fazlihussain, Minister for Education, in supporting the resolution traced the causes which led to the separation of the Frontier from the Punjab and said that by mere transfer of administration, neither expenditure would go down nor crime decrease. Unless the frontier people improved themselves by means of education, no change could be expected in official disposition. In conclusion the Minister said that the best arrangement would be to create a small province of five districts acting as a buffer state between the Punjab and the Frontier.

Mian Shah Nawaz supported the motion, but emphasized the fact that the reforms to be granted to the Frontier should be full fledged and no half-hearted measure would satisfy.

ATTACK ON MR. KHADILKAR.

MR. JAMNADAS METHA'S CORRECTION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The report of my speech made at Gandharva Mahavidyalaya on the occasion of Lokamanya Tilak's anniversary, as published in the "Chronicle" this morning, is in some respects incomplete and inaccurate, and you will, therefore, I pray, allow me to give a correct version of it.

First I did not say that "Non-Co-operation had utterly failed in all its items." What I said was, that, although Non-Co-operation had been successful in producing a remarkable and unprecedented awakening in the country and also in carrying the message of freedom to the masses of India, as no other movement had done before, *it had utterly failed to paralise the Government*. These latter words are omitted from your report.

Secondly, I did not at all criticise the views either of Mr. Khadilkar or of the "Bombay Chronicle." But I did enter an emphatic protest against the ascribing of unworthy motives to those who are asking for a change in the Congress Programme. I submit, that whether the "intellectuals" are right or wrong, they are entitled at least for the sake of goodwill and unity among Congressmen, to be treated with courtesy instead of being assailed with vulgar epithets and accused of vile motives, as has been their lot during the last few weeks.

Thirdly, I did not conclude by saying, as your report suggests that, "Khaddar would not take us any nearer to Swaraj". My last words were, "The man who built the Taj Mahal was living in history to-day, the mastermind who built the nation (referring to Lok. Tilak.) was bound to live till the end of time."

Regarding Khaddar, I said that I was its whole-hearted devotee but that by itself alone it could not lead us to Swaraj. You will agree, sir, that there is a world of difference between what I said and what your report puts in my mouth.—Yours etc.

JAMNADAS MEHTA.

Bombay, August 3.

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 3.

A public meeting will be held here tomorrow evening to consider (1) the position of Indians overseas, (2) the United Provinces District Courts Bill and (3) the extension of Sir Harcourt Butler's term of office. The signatories to the notice include Messrs. H. N. Kunzru, D. C. Banerji, N. Ashtana, G. L. Agarwala and Krishna Ram Mehta.

CONVICTION OF PICKETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

Six men and five boys were convicted today at the Police Court on a charge of causing obstruction to public road by picketing foreign cloth shops. The former were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for one month and the latter to pay a fine of Rs. 2 each or in default to be detained till the rising of the Court.

SOCIAL EVIL IN BOMBAY.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION.

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in November 1921 to investigate the problem of prostitution in Bombay City and make recommendations in regard to it, was laid on the table of the Legislative Council last week. The Committee's main recommendation is that the Bombay Government should follow the example of the Government of Burma and make the following acts illegal:—(1) the keeping of brothels; (2) the procuring of women; (3) the letting of houses for purposes of prostitution. The Committee sum up their views as follows:—

"On the side of hygiene, we do not recommend compulsory notification or compulsory treatment of venereal diseases, until the fullest opportunities for voluntary treatment have been given and proved to be ineffective for combating these diseases. On the side of morality, we do not recommend that the profession of a prostitute should be made penal, nor the act of fornication a crime. We recognise that there would be no problem of prostitution if the great mass of public opinion condemned fornication. But such public opinion is at present lacking in India and could only be formed by religious and moral influences acting on individuals. It cannot be formed, and probably cannot be usually reinforced, by such legislation as we have just referred to.

The suggestion of State regulation, advanced mainly on hygienic grounds, we have rejected because the hygienic case for it is not convincing and the moral case against it is overwhelming. State regulation makes prostitution appear to be a respectable profession. We do not believe that many people think that it is so. But State regulation also makes the traffic in vice appear to be a respectable trade. We believe that hardly any one thinks that it is so. The State must at the least stand for humanity, and the traffic in prostitutes is one of the most inhuman trades in the world. So far from countenancing this trade by regulation, the State ought to use its authority and force to suppress it, and in so doing, we believe it can obtain adequate support from public opinion. Our main recommendation is therefore that an Act should be introduced closely modelled on Burma Act II of 1921.

We are in favour of the introduction of whipping as the most effective punishment in cases of this nature. These proposals are shown in detail in an appendix. We are in favour of the ordinary police enforcing the suppression of brothels and procuring unless a sufficiently strong body of police can be obtained by the social service organisations and enlisted as additional police. In order that the police may not be overwhelmed by a sudden disbanding of women, the Act should be enforced as gradually as may be found necessary, foreign prostitutes being sent away to their own countries and provided with passages and the necessary apparel under the existing regulations. We understand from our witnesses that the present powers of Government over the undesirable alien have been found adequate and that no counterpart of the clause in the Burma Act which aims at facilitating the deportation of non-Indian British subjects is required.

To provide for the dishoused women and still more to enable the police to deal expeditiously with prostitutes and to enable detention in homes to be substituted for other punishments where women are concerned in sexual offences, we advocate the provision of shelters in Bombay and Homes near at hand to which women can be sent and kept under detention and discipline by voluntary organisations.

To decrease the evil of venereal disease, provision of adequate medical arrangements of all kinds should be made at the expense of Government land of the Municipality and secondarily of public benefactors.

At the same time we think that a campaign of publicity and of moral and hygienic education should be seriously undertaken by voluntary bodies, if necessary supported by public funds, among the general population. If this proceeds hand in hand with the abolition of brothels which we recommend, we have no fear that this measure will give rise to any serious difficulties or opposition or that Bombay will ever wish to revert to a system of segregation."

NO TRUTH IN PT. MALAVIYA'S IMPENDING ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 3.

The "Leader" understands there is no truth in the rumours current for some time in certain sections of the Press regarding Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's arrest.

LAHORE PRESS SECURITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, August 2.

The appeals of the keepers of the Congress Steam Press, Salik Steam Press, and Naqqash Press, Lahore, (where the "Zamindar" and the "Siasat" were published) against the forfeiture of their securities of Rs. 2,000 each has been dismissed by the Lahore High Coort.

Judgment in the case of the Prakash Steam Press, Lahore, which was argued a week earlier has not yet been pronounced.

The Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Zamindar", Lahore, have been fined Rs. 80 each for publishing obscene advertisements.

Suez.—The steamer "River Wye" which ran ashore in the Gulf of Suez has been refloated.

Melbourne.—The House of Representatives has ratified the Washington treaties.

ACKWORTH COMMITTEE REPORT.

LORD READING'S DUTY.

The chief object with which the Ackworth Railway Committee, 1920-21, was appointed, was to consider the question of State *versus* Company management of railways in India. The Committee took exhaustive evidence in England and India. All local Governments and all public bodies were given the fullest possible opportunity to express their views on the question. After carefully weighing all the voluminous evidence put before it by every conceivable party and interest, the majority of the Committee, recommended State management of railways. The most remarkable thing about it was that the majority included Sir William Ackworth, the Chairman, who had a world-wide reputation as the most formidable champion of Company management of railways in Europe and America. Unless he had been thoroughly convinced that Company management of railways in India is most harmful and a great injustice to India, Sir William would never have changed his lifelong convictions in favour of Company management. The Majority Report was, therefore, most authoritative, and the Government of India should have adopted it at once. But the tendency of the Government seems to be to discard the recommendation in favour of State management of railways. And it has now invented the dodge of referring the report to local Governments and public bodies.

Nearly five lakhs of rupees have been spent on the Ackworth Committee, but the only good which the Indian nation has got from its report is a monstrous increase in passenger fares and goods rates! The accursed system of Company management of railways which is responsible (a) for the nefarious *zulum* on Indian third class passengers, (b) for the open and secret preferential rates and facilities for the export of Indian raw products and the import of foreign manufactured goods and the consequent retarding of Indian industries, (c) for the crushing of Indian intellect, energy and initiative by giving the highly-paid posts to Europeans and Anglo-Indians only, (d) for the waste of crores of rupees every year by the unnecessary multiplicity of managements, (e) for the corruption of the judiciary, executive and legislature of India, (f) for obstructing the social, intellectual and political progress of the country by means of extortionate fares which discourage travelling, (g) for the ever-increasing annual drain of several crores of rupees in the shape of profits which ought to pour into the public treasury for use in reducing taxation or for the reduction of rates and fares and improvements, (h) for the scandalous under-payment and the still more scandalous overworking of Indians in the subordinate posts—the Company management of railways which is the fountain-source of all these and many other colossal evils is, it appears, to continue, in spite of the long-standing and unanimous demand of the country for its abolition, and in spite of the demand having been strongly backed up by the Ackworth Committee. If the appearance is not deceptive, then of all the mockeries of Indian public opinion by the Government which it has been our constant misfortune to witness, none is more cruel or more insulting than this.

The Government is exceeding all bounds of decency and civilization in suppressing Non-Cooperation. And yet when the public clamours and clamours loudly for State management of railways, the Government resorting to all sorts of subterfuges to wriggle out of the situation, because, forsooth, Company management of railways is the master-key for the exploitation of India by British merchants and manufacturers! Is this a wise, a statesmanlike step to scotch Non-Cooperation? Does it not rather expose the best and most ardent Indian cooperators to ridicule and execration?

A most potent cause of unrest.

Company management of railways is one the most potent causes of the Indian ... which has developed into Non-... And the Government may ... that by delaying the abolition ...nagement, it is feeding that ...tiplying non-cooperators. ... truth in the oft-repeated ... the Government that its ... towards India has changed ...l-war, and that it now really governs India only for the benefit of Indians, it must immediately act upon the Majority Report of the Ackworth Committee in favour of State management of railways. It must give concrete proof of the *bona fides* of its good intentions. Mere words have ever sonorous, have no charm for the awakened consciousness of India. If the Government wants to refute the most serious charge against it, namely, that it has only one eye and that for the exploitation of India by Britain, it cannot do better than adopt the policy of State management of railways. It will require courage of the rarest kind, in fact, superhuman courage, to go against the British exploiters whose influence is sufficiently powerful to secure the dismissal even of a Viceroy. But only the firm display of such courage will save the situation in India.

The Government has already filled the prisons with political prisoners whose number exceeds 25,000. It may fill the prisons with twenty-five millions instead of twenty-five thousand. Nothing could be easier, But the greater the amount of persecution and the greater number of prosecutions, the deeper and more widespread will become the Non-Cooperation movement. These persecutions and prosecutions do not go to the root-causes of Non-Cooperation. One of the most virulent of these root-causes is Company management of railways. By its actual immediate abolition only will the Government be able to dig out one of the most virulent root-causes of Non-Cooperation. Here is a unique opportunity to deal a severe blow to Non-Cooperation.

Lord Reading's duty.

Lord Reading who on his appointment to the Viceroyalty used to boast *ad nauseum* that his appointment was specially significant of Britain's desire to do justice to India, has not yet given a single proof of it, although he is here for nearly a year and a half. If the ex-Chief Justice of England was sincere in his professions, why does he now hesitate to abolish Company management of railways and thereby set right the oldest, the greatest and the most wicked injustice to India? Here is the acid test and he falters. Is he afraid of the tremendous influence of the exploiters forcing him to resign? Should a Viceroy specially sent by the mighty British nation to do justice to India allow such fears to weigh upon him? There are only two alternatives before Lord Reading. He must either abolish Company management of railways in spite of the exploiters' terrible influence, and thereby give India a flaming proof of the good intentions of the British nation towards India, a proof which will strike the imagination of India—and thereby prove himself the best friend of the Indian nation; or he must perpetuate Company management and thereby prove that all talk about his having been expressly sent to do justice to India was rank hypocrisy and cunning camouflage, and by thus perpetuating the worst injustice to India prove himself to be one of her worse enemies, and so secure many more recruits for the ever-swelling army Non-Cooperation. There is no other course. In short, if Lord Reading puts justice above everything else, he must adopt the policy of State management of railways without delay, and thereby restore the faith of Indians in British justice which alone can sustain British rule in India, but which has been shattered into the minutest fragments by several acts of glaring injustice. To achieve this grand goal, he must risk his own position and power which the influential British exploiters must be threatening even now. What is the worth of that position and power of a Viceroy who quails before a handful of exploiters and betrays the sacred trust put in him by his own nation which, as he himself has so often said, sent him on the special mission of doing justice to India? Is such position and power worth a moment's purchase when dishonour alone can maintain it? It would be too selfish, mean, and cowardly give new lease of life to Company management and perpetuate the worst injustice to India, and thereby deal a fatal blow to British rule in India, for the sake of retaining the goodwill of the exploiters on whom the position and power so much depend. We believe Lord Reading is incapable of clinging to power and position at all costs; and we earnestly request his Excellency to lose no time in issuing a press *communique* which will dispel the widespread suspicion that the Government has already made up its mind to perpetuate company management of railways by means of an arbitrary, executive order, and reassure the Indian public that the Government will give the earliest possible opportunity to the Indian Legislative Assembly to consider the Ackworth Committee Report and that it will act only in accordance with the wishes of the majority of its numbers.

B. M.

ANTICS OF ASSAM POLICE.

SHELTERING N. C. O'S A CRIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAUHATI, July 31.

Since the sitting of the Provincial Congress Committee at Jorhat and the publication of the tour programme of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Coommittee regarding its intending visit to Assam, police activities have greatly enhanced at Jorhat. When the P. C. C. held its sitting, Mr. Mahendra Mistry who rented a bungalow to the District Congress Committee for the accommodation of the members of the Assam P.C.C. was threatened with arrest and prosecution under Section 17 (2). Mr. Mahendra Mistry, it is alleged was compelled to lodge a complaint against the Non-co-operators of Jorhat to the effect that they had forcibly occupied the house. However, the Magistrate filed the complaint and asked him to take recourse to the Civil Court if any damage was done to the bungalow, though the Calcutta High Court had quashed proceedings uunder Section 17 (2) drawn against Sj. Paramanand Agarwalla of Tezpur by the Darrang police on the ground of his giving shelter to some volunteers. The Golaghat police has again arrested the gentleman who had rented his house to the Golaghat D. C. C., under Section 17 (2).

As decided by the All-India Congress Committee six workers have been deputed by the Bengal P. C. C. to work in Assam. The first batch reached Gauhati on the 29th and on the 30th Sj. Dinanath Sen, one of the workers who reached Gauhati on the very day by the Calcutta Mail at about 2 p.m., was arrested by a Head Constable, without warrant, at about 9 p.m. The head constable said that he was arrested on suspicion. On the morning of the 31st two workers Sj. Kanaknathmath and Sj. Promode chandra Patwari who went to the police station to supply breakfast to Sj. Dinanath were arrested then and there and kept in the lock-up.

SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 2.

The fourteenth Sikh Educational Conference will be held in Raisina, new Delhi on the 5th and 6th instant under the Presidency of Professor Puran Singh of Dehra Dun, who is at present the chief chemist to the Gwalior Darbar.

The maximum and minimum temperatures and humidity registered at the Manora Observatory were temperature maximum 92.6, minimum 79.4, humidity maximum 94 and minimum 88.

RECRUITMENT OF INDIAN SEAMEN.

NECESSITY OF AN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY SEAMEN'S UNION.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, President, Indian Seamen's Union, Bombay, writes to us as follows:—

"I enclose for your information a copy of a letter addressed to the Shipping Master, Bombay, containing our views on the recommendation of the Committee appointed to inquire into the matter of Seamen's Recruitment in India, published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I, page. 1253, dated the 8th June 1922.

The following is the letter addressed referred to above:—

Indian Seamens Union, Bombay 28th July. 1922.

To J. E. P. Curry Esqr., J. P.,
Shipping Master, Bombay.

Sir,—By the direction of the Board of the Indian Seamen's Union, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1659 dated 13-14th July, 1922, and to reply as follows:—

The Board are quite ready and willing to cooperate with representative Associations of Shipowners to organise and maintain an Employment Bureau so far as the Saloon and Galley Crew are concerned and are in a position to supply all the Saloon and Galley Crew required including Butlers and also to make the advances referred to in para 11 of the Resolution of the Government of India Department of Commerce. The Board is also confident that once the Lascars realise that they can obtain employment without the intervention of the Serangs, they will organise themselves into a Lascar Union or join the Lascar Branch of this Union which will be specially opened for their exclusive benefit if there be any desire or demand.

In the absence of a Bureau instituted by representative Associations of seamen and shipowners a State Organisation becomes indispensable; it is imperative that it should be made compulsory that all recruitment shall take place through the Bureau. Without such an obligation it will be a dead letter. The Board is inclined to believe that when the old registry law was repealed by Act I of 1859 the Shipping Office was designed to fulfil the function of an employment bureau, but there was no obligation except signing agreements (S. 22) in the presence of the Shipping Master or giving advance-notes (S. 36).

The Board concurs with the Committee that the Head of the Bureau should be an officer having Maritime experience. He must be so thoroughly conversant with the work of the Crew that he is able to appreciate objections or grievances of the shipowners, masters or seamen. The Board believes that the Shipping Master has the necessary Maritime experience and is generally esteemed as a sympathetic gentleman. In case the Shipping Master cannot act as the Head of the Bureau in addition to his duties of Shipping Master the vast experience of Messrs. Chichgar may well be utilised for this purpose.

ADVISED COMMITTEE.

The head should have two Assistants. One assistant should be appointed on the recommendation of the Ship Owners' Association and the other Assistant should be appointed on the recommendation of the Seamen's Union. The officials of the Union shall have a right of access to the Head of the Bureau. In case of difference of opinion the Unions should have a right of appeal to the Advisory Committee for redress of grievances. The Board is of opinion that Advisory Committees should be constituted simultaneously with the inauguration of the Bureau. The Board agree with Mr. Clow that without the consent of both parties such Committees cannot be called into existence. but the Board cannot see any justification for apprehending friction calculated to jeopardise the establishment of the new system. The Board is satisfied that without cooperation and give-and-take between owners and seamen the new system will have a very up-hill work. Nothing is more likely to lead to cooperation than the establishment of an Advisory Committee. The Indian Seamen's Union is able to work smoothly and satisfactorily at present because it can count upon the cordial cooperation of Mr. W. B. Gordon of the P. and O. and other Agents of Shipowners.

"The freedom of choice" of ship or crew is the theopretically unassailable, but in practice it is the *direful spring of many woes*. When the supply is greater than the demand the seaman has little choice. They are glad to go almost on any ... Nevertheless there are some trades which only the half-starving seamen can be induced to go. They should be attracted by higher wages. But in other cases all are so anxious to go that the Union has to be very vigilent to enforce the roster. Much cunning and ingenuity are brought into play to set aside the roster. If it were not for the cooperation of the Shipowners Officers trouble would be constant and strikes frequent. It is therefore necessary to frame a code of rules for the guidance of the Bureau. The code should embody the rules of the Union regarding employment and the requirements of Shipowners. The Assistants should be the links between the Head of the Bureau and Shipowners and Seamen. In order that they may do their work to the satisfaction of the Union or Shipowners they should be controllable by the Union to some extent. Their employment should be made subject to removal by the censure of the Union or Shipowners' Association as the case may be. A State Organisation thus constituted and governed by a Code of Rules under supervision of Advisory Commttees would eventually prove a better institution for Bombay than a representative Bureau formed by Shipowners and Seamen exclusively.

The Board approve of the various recommendations made in paras 5 to 14 but they are far from exhaustive. Most of those detailed in paras 5 to 10 should come in the Code of Rules the Board has suggested, but it is better to give a free hand to the Head of the Bureau to devise a Code of Rules in consultation with the Seamen's Unions and Shipowners' officials.

BUTLERS.

The Board is of opinion that Butlers should be recruited in the same way as the rest of the Saloon crew through the Union. Discipline will be improved and partially reduced if this were done provided the quality of the Butlers is maintained as at present. The Butler can choose a few of his crew but this choice, is often abused. The necessity for such choice is much exaggerated. The Board has found that when the Butler (Chief Steward) was an Englishman he did not require more than a couple of men of his choice and was quite ready to engage others according to the Rules of the Union. The Indian Butlers (Chief Stewards) always demanded the maximum number allowed at present under the resolutions of the Union.

In conclusion the Board wishes to express its appreciation of the satisfactory manner in which the Committee with Mr. Clow as Chairman has discharged its difficult and delicate task.

MAZHARUL HAQUE.

A BOMBAY EPISODE RECALLED.

The "Independent" writes:—

Commenting on the personality of Mr. Mazharul Haque an esteemed correspondent reminds us that "Mr. Haque is one of the greatest of India's Muslim. After a romantic career of a student who had fled from home to be called to the Bar, he returned to Patna and established a great practice, living like a Raja at the Sikandar Manzil, which was so well-known for magnificent hospitality to its guests. At the clarion call of N. C. O he, though poor in health, left his Manzil and took up his abode in the Siddiquat Ashram, living a life of asceticism for over a year and a half. The sacrifice entailed on a man in the position of Mr. Haque can be better imagined than described; but he undertook the rigid life of a Fakir and prepared himself for the still more rigid life of the prison. Mr. Haque was a pillar of the Nationalist cause in Berar and as a pioneer of Hindu-Muslim Unity, his contribution to the cause of Nationalism is hardly matched as a life-long service not only to his community but to the solidarity of the whole people."

Our correspondent proceeds:—"The present writer vividly remembers how this handsome, tall clean-shaven, English-style Mahomedan in a red fez stood in the pandal at the Marine Lines in Bombay symbolising the unity of Hindus and Muslims as president of the Muslim League in 1915, and delivering the message "whether we are Hindus or Mussalmans we are in the same boat; we must sail or sink together." It was the first year when the League and Congress met in the same city and synchronised with the consummation of the political union of these two prominent bodies. Mr. Edwards, the then Police Commissioner of that City who had cultivated a taste for political intrigue and a weakness for the building up of a personal influence, set himself, with the help of questionable public "leaders", to fight that consummation which in these short years has achieved so much. It was on the second day of the League's proceedings when certain hooligans instigated and inspired by the enemies of Indian Nationalism, created trouble and tried to break up the meeting, that we could fully guage the strength of Mazharul Haque. At a moment when there was chaos and confusion in the pandal Mr. Mazharul Haque stood up and in fluent Urdu impressed upon the hooligans that not all their combined efforts could do anything in the way of impairing the unity of these two great communities; and with the promptitude of a practical man he adjourned the meeting for a few hours, which was held later at the Taj Mahal Hotel. In this connection I must not forget to mention the name of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who stood like a rock by the side of the President to whose life there was not a remote chance of danger at the hands of the mercenaries of questionable repute of the so-called "leaders." But, now Mr. Jinnah cannot spare himself the glamour of the Courts, and Mr. Haque that of the Political Fakir's Ashram the Jail!"

RAILWAY DERAILMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ABU ROAD, August 2.

Ten emptied waggons of 220 down goods were derailed at mile 444-23 to 25 between Sarotra and Chitrasani at 2 this morning blocking the main line. It is expected to clear the block by 14 hours. Passengers of 7 up and 6 down were transhipped at 9 hours. Line was cleared at 13 hours and through communication restored.

ANOTHER RAILWAY DERAILMENT.

(Associated Press.)

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 2.

The line between Saraj Galeh and Baldher on the Tabila Havelian Railway was blocked from 18/55 hours on the 1st instant due to derailment of a tender of loading engine and fifteen vehicles of the down special goods at mile 26-16 and 17. Through communication is likely to be restored in three days. All passengers and their luggage are being transhipped.

The Government of India have now sanctioned tenders for the sterling loan of £ 333,000 being invited on August 11.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

OBSTACLES TO AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute Dr. Sir Stanley Reed lectured to a large audience at the University Senate Hall at 5 p.m. on last Sunday. The lecturer in the course of his speech said:—

"The country is passing through a great surge of patriotism and there is everywhere to be found a desire for national service, political or social. To increase the wealth of India is the wish of every Indian. Public attention is mainly directed to the Industrial Development and the growth of manufacturing industry particularly. The fact that 71 per cent of the Indian population are agriculturists shows however that agriculture is the main profession in India. The factory system in India levies a heavy toll on the life of poor workmen who have to spend life in dwellings for the most part unfit for human habitation and amidst insanitary environments. Contrary is the case in England where workmen's quarters are airy, well ventilated and every care is taken about their health so as to make them feel that they have something to live for. This profits the employer indirectly."

Sir Stanley then recalled the famines of 1899 and 1911, and said that in 1899 human suffering was simply beyond imagination in Cujarat. In 1911 there was an equal failure of the rain. But the growth of cooperation at that time tended much to relieve the suffering of the community. He emphasised that the strength of a nation always depended upon the strength of its peasantry. Cotton Industry was the main industry of the Presidency, yielding a profit of about seven crores. But agriculture, if properly attended to would yield much more profit with comparatively little effort.

Continuing the speaker said:—

"The main obstacles to agricultural progress is the excessive fragmantation of land resulting from the Hindu Law of inheritance, which divides and sub-divides holding on the death of every land hol... among his heirs. This system is an unmitigated evil and the remedy lies in the consolidation of such small holdings which alone would easily double their out-turn. Progress in agriculture is impossible so long as this evil of fragmentation is left unremedied. The Baroda State has resorted to legislation in this respect with encouraging results. I have myself suggested to the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, the Minister in charge of Agriculture, the buying of one village consisting of such fragmentary holdings and bringing it under cultivat... on a co...operative basis with a view to set an exam...ple to small holders.

IMPRO...VEMENT IN AGRICULTURE.

Dr. Re... ed then suggested various methods of agricu...ltural improvements, such as introduction ... of peasant proprietory system, dry farming and deep cultivation. *Jwar* crop in the country could be increased to the value of 120 lakhs, if seed be freed from smut by the application of copper sulphate There was vast scope for agricultural improvement in India. But it could not be pro...ceeded with without consolidation of small holdings.

The lecturer then reviewed the progress of cooperation in India and observed that cooperative credit and cooperative organisation are the two great requirements of the country. In Bombay the membership of cooperative societies has risen to 2,71,000, and their capital to 4 crores and 35 lakhs. Cooperative Credit provides cheap capital as low as at 9 per cent to the agriculturists who has now to pay less than the manufacturer on borrowed capital. The starting of land banks was suggested some time ago in India, but they have not been very successful so far in Egypt, where they are being worked. In Denmark, Italy and Germany cooperative societies have been far more numerous than in India. Cooperative housing has made a good beginning in India. Economical marketting is the essence of prosperity in Europe and huge cooperative concerns have grown up as a result. In Bombay the Central Cooperative Bank has brought commercial money and made it available for agricultural use. It has laid down the principle of sound finance which do not mean large cash balances. Soundness depends upon credit which is the real support and stay of a Bank. No Bank can be solvent on cash alone. Cooperative production, distribution, cooperative marketting, stores, housing, can work wonders in India.

Concluding, he remarked that some subsidiary industries such as dairying marketgardening should be taught to villagers to make rural life more productive and that there could be no better form of national service than cooperative service and cooperative spirit applied to agriculture upon which the strength of a nation depended.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer moved by the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, terminated the proceedings.

ENGINE TROUBLE TO MAJOR BLAKE'S MACHINE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, August 2.

Major Blake has not arrived yet in Allahabad. It is expected he will arrive here this evening, but his movements are uncertain owing to unsuitable weather. A message from him from Ambalia there received here says that All has been engine trouble. arrangements for his arrival here have been made by Mr. Hockaday of the "Pioneer".

For the week ending July 28, 1922 the imports at Karachi were 16,812 tons and the exports 13,275 tons, the total being 30,087 tons. An average of 8.9 berths was occupied and the tonnage handled was equal to that dealt with in the previous week.

FILOSE VS FILOSE.

JUDGMENT IN FAVOUR OF MRS. FILOSE

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

In the divorce case of Filose versus Filose at the Allahabad High Court to-day, there was a breeze between Mr. Dillon and the Judge and Mr. Dillon retired from the case because the judge objected to his continuing the cross examination of Mrs. Thomson.

Colonel Gidney then stood up and said that he appeared for vindicating his character and was ready to answer any questions. The Colonel repudiated the charges made against him and said he denied every allegation made. Mr. Filose came to him raving like a lunatic about his wife and he went with him after much pressure and great reluctance. He was asked to enquire about Mrs. Filose's condition. Mrs. Filose replied "if you want to know, it was a captain in the army." There was no bullying. She appeared to be quite willing to give the name. She looked guilty when Peary's name was mentioned and he was asked to go into the room by her and there she told him Peary was the man. When they came out Mr. Filose said they had better have it in writing. Eventually at the request of Mrs. Filose, the Colonel wrote the confession. As he wrote down he read every word to her and asked her if it was right and she assented. The name was kept blank which she filled up. The only object of the proceedings was to get the name of the man. Colonel Gidney filed the letter written by Mr. Filose in which the latter apologised to the Colonel for having made untrue statements about him and which he was prepared to admit in the open court.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Walsh delivered judgment and decreed Mrs. Filose's suit for nullity of marriage on medical evidence and on the fact that marriage had never been consummated. His Lordship dismissed the husband's suit for divorce finding his petition false to his knowledge and an abuse of the process of the court. His Lordship said Mrs. Filose was only sixteen when she married and in some respects she was no more than six. She was clearly frail and mentally undeveloped, unable to read or write anything but the simplest words. His Lordship remarked that he was sorry the husband was largely responsible for this unfortunate public enquiry. However helpless Mr. Filose may have been in the hands of evil-disposed members of his family wanting to get rid of his wife, he cannot be acquitted of the conduct unheard of in the case of a husband especially against his child wife. Urged by the ladies of his family and countenanced by Colonel Gidney and Father Lewis, the husband invaded his wife's privacy at the time when she was in a delicate state of health. They pursued her to the place where she had locked herself to escape all this, and they did not hesitate to force the doors to compel her to come out and then submitted her to an ordeal and extorted, by means which they did their best to conceal, her signature to a document which she did not understand. She was an unwilling victim to this ordeal and a more contemptible exhibition of selfish and inhuman conduct to a delicate and defenceless woman his lordship never witnessed in his experience. As marriage was void, Mrs. Filose committed a bit of matrimonial offence.

STRICTURE ON COL GIDNEY.

Referring especially to Colonel Gidney's conduct His Lordship said the Colonel's presentation of his own case would have made a more favourable impression on him, had he not subjected this young woman to a largely superfluous cross examination of six hours duration and had he kept himself in the background till everything had been said. It was impossible for His Lordship to find on the evidence that Colonel Gidney was guilty of any physical violence or force to Mrs. Filose. He thought it quite likely that the young woman was given to exaggeration and it was quite possible she had exaggerated the details. In the main His Lordship was satisfied that Mrs. Filose had spoken the truth. She sustained an ordeal of six hours cross examination without showing one-tenth of the prevarication which was clear by the evidence of Colonel Gidney and other witnesses.

Coming to the vital issue in the case, namely, whether Mrs. Filose confessed to adultery on 11th May, His Lordship was satisfied in this matter that the majority of witnesses except the husband had been deliberately endeavouring to deceive his Lordship. Seldom had there been a case so full of strange incidents. His Lordship then explained that the reason why Mrs. Filose gave the name of Peary was to pull their legs, so to say, and he was fairly satisfied that Mrs. Filose did not give the name of Peary willingly and wrote it at Colonel Gidney's dictation. Colonel Gidney objected in every possible way and desired to get out of the matter, but feminine persuasion prevailed and he lent himself to and countenanced by his presence they took actual part in the proceedings which His Lordship had already described as impossible on any ground to justify.

PROTEST AGAINST RECEPTION TO AN OFFICIAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, Aug. 1.

A public meeting was held last night in Swarajya Katli, when a resolution was unanimously carried protesting against the action of those "jee-huzoor" municipal Commissioners who inspite of the protest of some nationalist Municipal Commissioners passed a resolution granting money for the reception of the Commissioner, Ambala Division, who is to arrive here on the 4th instant. The whole city, excepting a few "jee-huzoors' looks at this action of the Committee with disgust. If the committee does not refrain from this action there is every possibility of there being a "hartal" on the 4th.

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"CHRIST AND NON-COOPERATION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to reply to "A Student of Comparative Religions" whose letter appeared in your to-day's issue. Your correspondent seems to agree with everything I said in my letter on the subject except that he is unable to see the compatibility of the Religion of Shri Krishna, the Warrior of Mahabharatta fame, with that of Jesus or Mahatma Gandhi. This is easily explained to a Christian from a Christian point of view. We account for this incompatibility just as we account for Jehova leading the armies according to the Old Testament. Yet, Jehova, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, the God of Jacob, the God of David, is the Father of Jesus our Lord. Although this explanation is satisfactory to the average Christian, it is neither sound nor logical for an independent thinker. The Christian students of comparative religions are not necessarily students of contemporary religious thought which is a great drawback. A little endeavour to study the spirit behind every religion should help us to appreciate good in every *man*. There is still a higher plane from which one may survey human greatness. I would, therefore, request your correspondent to rise above all prejudices of an impressed psychology—rise in spirit to the summit of the Mount on which Christ delivered His Sermon of eternal principles for all humanity and survey humanity as the sands of the sea to whom the Master addressed himself in one all-embracing, all comprehensive Whosoever. This Whosoever, is God's Goodman. Christians make a fetish of Baptism which, in its present conception, is highly detrimental to the evolution of the right Christian spirit.

If every Christian carefully studies Mahatma Gandhi instead of challenging him or his admirers, they will discover that he is on a higher plane, perhaps, just as high as the Sermon on the Mount. We baptised Christians are flatterers of Jesus, only say "Lord, Lord" and attack "whosoever do and teach". To love ones neighbour as ones self, doing unto others as one would be done by and turning the other cheek to all evil are fundumentals evolving humanity to a higher plane, no matter who teach them. But to us Christians they are only to be read in Churches to appreciate the greatness of the Teacher. For want of practice in these fundumental principles of human evolution, humanity is getting rusty, and while the human soul is being dwarfed, up comes a Mahatma who not only preaches and practices the Sermon on the Mount but has demonstrated the human capacity for cultivating non-violent spirits which is the *key* to all other principles. "He that hath an ear let him hear".

—Yours, etc.

"JOHN".

HOW I CURED MY RHEUMATISM.

SOME GOOD ADVICE BY C. S. T. FORMERLY OF THE R. A. TURNER, M. C.

Like stomach, liver or kidn and in fact most other bodily ey disorders, tism results simply from acc ills, rheuma- impurities in the system umulations of germs. Call these bacilli microbes, acid h, toxins, uric lik , or anything you i e, but they are all impurities and form the primary cause of organic disease. I used to think the only way to stop rheumatic pain was to drug, the nerves and vital organs into partial insensibility by taking opiates and narcotic drugs, or rubbing on liniements. But I know better such purely temporary stead, take a level tea- lkia Saltrates" in water before breakfast, and dissolves and perma- our system all disease- painful uric acid de- ls in stiff joints and nothing better to torpid liver or to You can get some dard compound from personally proved rheumatism within a few ost severe case of days.—C. S. T.

Typical specimen of uric acid crystals, highly magnified. No wonder they hurt.

than to recommend expedients now. I spoonful of refined every second morni notice how quickly it nently clears out of y causing impurities and posits or sharp cryst sore muscles. There i cleanse and regulate a flush out clogged kidneys of this inexpensive, stan any chemist, and I have that it cures even the m

FOR SA E.

1 BOILER (Lancashire t Yates and Thom 30 ft type) by Messrs. Pressure 110 lbs. per 0 by 7 ft. 6 ins.
1 LANCASHIRE BOILER quare ins. 7 ft.-6 ins. by the Oldha 30 ft.-0 ins. by Working pressure 125 l m Boiler Works, ins. s. per square
1 LANCASHIRE BOILER b jamin Goodfellow. Work by Messrs. Benlbs. per square ins. Siz ing pressure 90 7 ft.-0 ins. 28 ft.-0 ins. by

ENGINE.

1 ENGINE by J. and H der 26 ins., L. Wood-H. P. Cylin- Stroke 5 ft.-0 ins. P. Cylinder 40 ins. minute. Cross c 50 revolutions per of 600 I. H. P. mpound jet condensing very strong. with spur teeth flywheel

The above Boilers in working order and Engine can be seen the by intending purchasers at

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RAI SAHEB U. DASS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
FREE
APPLY TO THE:—
SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

ADULT EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

CLASSES ARRANGED FOR THREE STUDY COURSES.

It was reported in the columns of this paper some time ago that it had been resolved to form an Adult Educational Association in Bombay, and that a Provisional Committee had been appointed for the purpose of bringing the Association into being. It has been resolved to continue the Provisional Committee until a constituency has constitute an Association on line simliar to constitute an Association on lines similar to those on which similar Association have been constituted in other countries. In the meantime a beginning is to be made with the actual work of teaching and the Committee has arranged for the formation of three classes, which will meet weekly for six weeks from about the middle of the present month. Principal Covernton will conduct a class for the study of Six Poems of Browning, Professor P. A. Wadia a class for the study of Forms of Government, and Professor C. N. Vakil a class for the study of the Indian Fiscal Problem. The University Syndicate has kindly agreed to grant accommodation for these classes in the University Buildings, and to give to the students the privilege of access to the University Library during the period of the classes.

ADMISSION TO CLASSES.

The classes are intended for persons who have studied up to the Matriculation standard but have not been able to study for University degrees, and who are now earning their livelihood. They will meet, accordingly, after office hours. College students will not be admitted. The classes will be conducted on tutorial lines, free discussion of the subjects studied being an essential feature of the scheme. A nominal fee of Re. 1 will be charged for enrolment in each class. The Committee would seek the co-operation of heads of offices and others, who are in touch with the class of people for whom the courses are intended to make the scheme known and to encourage suitable students to enrol. Intending students are asked to meet in Professor Vakil's class-room, new University Buildings, for Professor Vakil's course on Saturday, 12th Augut, at 6.30 p.m., for Principal Covernton's course on Monday, 14th August, at 6-30 p.m., and for Professor Wadia's course on Saturday, 19th August, at 6-30 p.m.

FUTURE PLANS.

The Committee desire it to be understood that these three classes are intended to be only the beginning of what it is hoped may become a much more extensive scheme of popular education. If it is found that the scheme meets a real need it will be possible during the next cold weather to form classes for more sustained study of a variety of subjects having cultural value. The number of students in each class is to be limited to twenty, so that it may not become an audience assembled to listen to a lecture, but that each member may feel that he is one of a group in which each joins with all the others in a common search for truth. When the time comes for the formation of new classes the Committee will welcome applications from even smaller groups of suitable persons for tutors in subjects which fall within the scope of the general programme.

The Honorary Secretary, the Rev. John McKenzie, Wilson College, will be glad to supply further information regarding the scheme.

SWAMI SATYADEV'S PASSPORT

GOVT'S REASON'S FOR REFUSAL.

In the Bombay Legislative Council Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) asked (a) Will Government be pleased to state their reasons for refusing passport to Swami Satyadev to proceed to Germany and Austria for medical treatment?

(b) How many passports for Germany or Austria were issued during the last twelve months, and how many applications for the same were refused during replied the same period?

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola replied: (a) Government do not consider that it would be consonant with the public interest that they should state their reasons.

(b) Altogether 112 passports have been issued for Germany and Austria during the last twelve months. Besides Swami Satyadev, two other persons were refused passports to Germany. No persons were refused passports to Austria during the period.

NUISANCE AT KALYAN STATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to draw the attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities, through the medium of your paper, to the extremely deplorable condition of the road at the entrance to the Kalyan Station. The road is narrow and scores of tongas crowd there to take passengers. Motors also come, in addition to brick carts and even brick motors. So the road is constantly blocked and the heavy traffic makes the dirt in these rainy days so great that a well-dressed man will get his clothes spoiled if he merely walks a few paces therein. I inquired of the Municipal authorities why the road is not widened and they declared that they had written twice to the G. I. P. Railway authorities to take back their wire fencing by a few paces in order that the road might be widened, but no attention has yet been paid. May I request these authorities to depute an Engineer of their own at once to visit the spot and to see for himself the deplorable condition of the road and to arrange for the taking back of the railway fence by a few paces, both inside the small gutter bridge and outside of it? Tongas if Bhivandi and of Kalyan and Motors can then be assigned their special places for standing, leaving the road open. I hope the G. I. P. Railway authorities will do the needful.—Yours, etc.

D. V. VAIDYA.

"Told I was Incurable"

Our portrait is of Mrs. WHELAN, of 105, Church Street, North Shields, England, who writes:

"I have suffered for over five years with abcesses in the face and neck, and have been through two operations, but they did me little good, and I was told I was incurable. My face was in a terrible state and I often prayed to die. Then my husband wrote from his camp saying that one of his chums had been speaking to him about 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and told me to try it. Well, I bought a bottle, and after using it the effect was wonderful. I could see it was clearing my face, and most of the severe pain left me, so I kept on using the Mixture, and after seven weeks I am cured."

SUFFERERS from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Piles, Eczema, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Gout, should realise that lotions and ointments can but give temporary relief—to be sure of complete and lasting benefit, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed of the impure waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' quickly attacks, overcomes, and expels the impurities, that is why so many remarkable recoveries stand to its credit. Pleasant to take, and free from injurious ingredients.

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INTERPELLATIONS IN COUNCIL

RENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. G. H. Kassim (Karachi City): (a) Will Government be pleased to state if the Rent Committee has submitted its report? (b) If yes, on what date? (c) Will it be placed before the Council for its consideration? (d) If yes, when? (e) Have the Government considered it and passed any orders thereon? (f) When it is likely to be published?

The Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad: (a) Yes. (b) 23rd November, 1921. The report of the Committee is under the consideration of Government.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. V. R. Gupte (Poona City): Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(i) When it is intended to publish, for general information, the report of the Compulsory Education Committee, and (ii) whether the Legislative Council would have an opportunity of discussing the same?

The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye: (i) and (ii) The report has not yet been presented to Government.

GRANT M[illegible] COLLEGE.

Mr. M. A. H[illegible]la (Bombay City): t[illegible] Government aware that out of the total number of students who passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination in May 1922 and sought admission in the Grant Medical College as 2nd year students about 40 of them were refused admission and thus stranded in midway? If so, what do Government propose to do for the admission of these students in the Grant Medical College?

The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad: Yes; The question is under consideration.

TELEPHONE AT MATHERAN.

Mr. M. A. Havelivala (Bombay City): Will Government please state whether it is proposed to introduce a telephone service at Matheran, and, if so, when?

The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad: Yes; the date however has not yet been settled.

SECURITY UNDER PRESS ACT.

Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji (Bombay City): Is Government aware of the repeal of the Press Act? If so, will Government be pleased to state whether the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been directed to return the amounts taken as security from different presses in Bombay? If not, why?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: The Chief Presidency Magistrate has been presumed to have the necessary jurisdiction in the matter.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala (Bombay City, North): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the deficiency of 224 policemen and 8 officers which existed in the Bombay City Police force has been replenished during the current year? If not, will Government be pleased to state the reason for the delay?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: The deficiency has been reduced practically to 3 officers and 114 men on the previous sanctioned strength but increases of 4 officers and 100 men were sanctioned only this May and July for training recruits and for the armed branch and the deficiency including these increases stands at 7 officers and 214 men on the present sanctioned strength.

ASSAULTING A BANDRA MAGISTRATE

ACCUSED VERY SORRY FOR THE DEED.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 2.

Ram Ganb Bhaya, the man who had assaulted Mr. Deo, the Resident Magistrate Bandra, and which incident has already been reported in these columns, was sentenced at the Palli Hill Court, on Tuesday, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. H. Fleming, Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

The other accused who had accompanied the assailant to Mr. Deo's Court and who was alleged to have pointed him out was discharged.

Mr. Gosavi, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Banaji, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. Deshpande, B.A., L.L.B., represented the accused.

Mr. Deo stated that after he had received the first blow he looked back and saw the accused with his stick raised to give him another but there appeared to be some fetling in that restrained him from doing so. If it were not for this the accused had the opportunity to give him the second blow if he wished and while he hesitated he was seized by the police.

The accused who seemed to have cooled down and was in a panitent mood said he was very sorry for the deed he had done in a moment of mad anger and begged for mercy.

ONLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS
SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCES
The Balwant Sangit Mandali
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Sunday 6th, Monday 7th } **August 1922** { at 8-36 A.M. (S.T.)
A NEW HISTORIC PLAY BY THE LATE Mr. GADKARI
SANGIT] **Rajasannyas** [Acts. I&5
at 8-36 A.M. (S.T.) Sharp
Rates of Tickets—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8-0; 1-2-0; & Ans. 10.
Tickets can be had at the Madhavashrama Daily.
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HEALTH-BOOKS AND STORES.
Everything at from 12½ to 50 % discount
To inaugurate our new office we will continue
OUR SALE UPTO 15TH AUGUST ONLY.
SUNDAYS also open upto 6 p. m.

"COOPERATION IN CENTRAL PROVINCES,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Jaywant, one of the ardent exponents of the Central Provinces Co-operative Committee's recomendatons has requested in your issue of the 22nd instant to your readers to suspend acceptance of your views on the points raised in your issue of the 12th instant till they have a look at the series of articles appearing in the columns of "Servant of India." It was in vain that I ran through the file of the "Servant" of Poona to find out his esteemed opinions. It is only in the issue of the 15th ultimo of the "Servant" that he has penned a few lines as a preliminary to the subsequent series promised by him but unfortunately Mr. Jaywant has been singularly silent since. Perhaps, his energies are being overstrained by the engrossing work of the Cenral Provinces Retrenchment Committee and has no time to fulfil his promises. Mr. Jaywant says in the article in the "Servant" referred to above "As on who has taken part in the investigation and has subscribed o the report, ... I can only say that the Committee, who are unanimous in their recommendations are convinced that the solution of the problem of the finance of the Co-operative Movement in India will be found in their recommendations." In the interest of the enthusiasm which the above words reveal, Mr. Jaywant finds himself thrown overboard by the resolution of the Central Provinces Government on the report rejecting Committee's recommendations on which Mr. Jaywant's much trotted solution "of the problem of the finance of the Co-operative Movement in India" hangs. After all wiser counsels have prevailed! How Mr. Jaywant and others of his league were influenced by the arguments of the expert financier of the Imperial Bank, Madras, will appear from the following extract of the Administration Report of Madras Co-operative Department for 1920-21. "With the rise in number of Central Banks and the consequent steady increase of the work thrown upon the Imperial Bank in watching their working and periodically scrutinising the securities, the system of allowing separate overdrafts to each individual Central Bank has become too cumbrous for satisfactory working. A scheme has therefore, been suggested under which the Imperial Bank will have only one account with the Provincial Bank, the latter in turn accommodating individual Central Banks. The total overdraft that can be spared for the whole Co-operative Movement will be placed at the disposal of the Provincial Bank which will, in consultation with the Rgistrar, distribute the amount among the various Central Banks."

As regards Mr. Jaywant's second point questioning "the propriety of the maintenance of an intermediary which enhances the cost and, herefore, the rate of interest ultimately payable by the agriculturist member of the primary society" one can do no better than quote further few more lines from the Madras report. "The Provincial Bank will be allowed ½ per cent. commission on the transactions. Under the proposed system it will be possible for the unused balance of one Central Bank to be utiliased by another. The Provincial Bank and Central Banks agreed to the scheme which is now under consideration by Government." It is presumed that if the Central Provinces Government finds itself, inspite of he recommendation of the Committee to the contrary, unable to "scrap" the so-called superfluous intermediary of Committee's creation, if not of Mr. Jaywant, there is little ground to believe that the Madras Government would find reasons to dissociate itself from the unanimous acceptance of the proposals contained in the above extract. Happily, the Madras Scheme seems to be almost identical with the system in vogue in Central Provinces.

Mr. Jaywant further favours investment of wider powers of control on the Registrar and has presumably in view the penal clauses recommended by the Committee. Even here Mr. Jaywant does not find himself in good stead. He is dislodged of his position by the refusal of these clauses by the Central Provinces Government though on questions grounds.

In this aricle I have tried to show [illegible] Mr. Jaywant stands. There is however one thing which can afford some solace to Mr. Jaywant, viz., the fact that the Federation to which a partial responsibility for audit was so long entrusted has now been deprived of this important function leading towards ultimate democratisation when coupled with other duties such as education, propaganda, organisation, etc., to the carrying out of which the Government has lent its consent. There is also another point in which Mr. Jaywant has won his laurels. The membership of the Central Provinces Federation for Central Banks is proposed to be optional, this detracting from its binding force. I doubt whether this step would fill Mr. Jaywant with genuine pleasure as he himself [illegible] still is a prominent member of [illegible] tion Governor's Executive Cou[illegible]

It should not be understood [illegible] foregoing that I am entirely [illegible] with the Government resolution [illegible] Far from it; I believe along [illegible] the resolution is defective in [illegible] than one and deserves criticism [illegible] serve for the next letter.—Your[illegible]

"A WELL[illegible]

VADNAGAR NAGAR MANDAL.

The Vadnagar Nagar Mandal, Bombay have decided to award "N. R. Jhala Graduate Cup" to the first among the successful candidates of the Community at the last B. A. Examination, "The Sarabhai Prize" to the first among the successful candidates of the Community at the last School Leaving Examination and "N. R. Jhala Scholarship" of rupees ten per month tenable for one year to a deserving student of the community who has completed his first year's course in Arts and wants to prosecute his studies further. The candidates should apply to the Secretaries before the 19th August, 1922, at A/58, Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road, Bombay.

REHATSEK CHARITIES.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik writes:—The well known professor and antiquarian—late professor Edward Rehatsek has left with me Rs. 38,000 worth Government Promissory Notes—the interest of which is to be spent annually in awarding Monetory Prizes to students undergoing primary education. Last year I was able to distribute Rs. 1,225 among the following institutions:—

The Rokde Free School, Rs. 100; the Patriotic Institution Bombay, Rs. 50; the Anjuman-I-Islam School Bombay, Rs. 125; Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Rs. 75; Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, Rs. 100; Society for the Promotion of Education among the masses, Rs. 75; Prabhu Seminary, Bombay, Rs. 50; Miss Millard School for the Blind, Rs. 50; Chikitsaka Samuha, Bombay, Rs. 50; Sadan, Poona, Rs. 100; Depressed Class Mission School, Bombay, Rs. 100; Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rs. 50; Young Men's Hindu Association, Bombay, Rs. 50; Weslyan Mission School, Parel, Bombay, Rs. 50; Parsee Girls Schools Association, Bombay, Rs. 75; Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, Bombay, Rs. 50; Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, Rs. 75. Total Rs. 1,225.

A Mother says: "My son has grown into a fine healthy boy. He has been fed on Glaxo, and I think it has assisted nature in a wonderful way."

Such a Good Baby!

Is that the description of your little one? Happy and smiling when awake, sleeping peacefully at the proper time—a "good" Baby.

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Glaxo is the nourishing solids of pure, rich milk, made germ-free and specially digestible by the Glaxo Process. It contains everything to nourish Baby and nothing to cause him harm. Every drop is assimilated easily by the weakest Baby, and peace, happiness; "goodness" follow.

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LATE MR. N. P. VAUGHAN.

A POPULAR POSTAL OFFICER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. N. P. Vaughan, the Postmaster-General, Bombay, which took place at his residence, Napean Sea Road on the 1st instant, after a brief illness. He was born on the 27th September, 1868, and joined the postal-service at the tender age of seventeen. As an energetic clerk, the late Mr. Vaughan did not shirk his work and became very popular among the clerical circle in a short time. In the year 1899, he was appointed Assistant Postmaster, Rangoon, and later on as Deputy Postmaster. He was, thereafter, transferred from Rangoon to India and appointed Postmaster, Ajmere in 1902. He also served at Dacca and Mandalay in the similar capacity. In the year 1918 Mr. Voughan officiated as Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, which post he occupied till April this year. In view of his arduous and able services, Mr. Vaughan was appointed on the 18th of April last as Postmaster-General, Bombay. This appointment he held till the 31st ultimo. Mr. Vaughan had established his reputation as a man of remarkable abilities. He had also good literary taste. on Wednesday morning, the funeral took place and was largely attended by his friends and admirers.

MULSHI PETHA AND TATA POWER COMPANY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper.

The public is aware of the trouble in the Mulshi valley—Such a fight between two section of the Indian population is causing great loss to the country itself. The Satyagrahis who started the movement with their so-called sympathy for the ignorant Mavalas have now openly declared that the Satyagrah at Mulshi will be no longer Mulshi-Satyagrah-Mavla Satyagrah, but it will be now All-India Satyagrah, because the Mavlas have no heart in it as they have now thoroughly understood the tactics of the Satyagrahis. The Mavlas have now learnt that the Satyagrahis went to the valley to play a political game and not to safeguard the interest of the Mavlas. The poor Mavlas are not fit to enter into political life. They have no education, they are owners of not more than 25 per cent. of the Mulshi petha lands the remaining having been taken away from then by merciless Sowkars, they have to be satisfied with one meal a day for mearly six months in the year, and their houses are mere pig-styes. In short most of the Mavlas live a life of savery to the Sowkars and the Brahmins in the valley. Mulshi petha is known for its Ambemohar rice. Does the Mavla, who grows it, know its taste? Not coarse stuff like Nagli and Sawa is the staple food [illegible] Mavla. All that Ambemohar is stocked by the clever Sowkar who is growing, fatter, day by day on the labour of the Mavla. Such has been the condition of the Mavlas for centuries; but the Satyagrahis were not aware of the fact until the Tatas went there to build a dam. The Satyagrahi sympathiser of the Mavla is now pretending to attempt to save the Mavla from ruin who has been already ruined by the Sowkar. There is no chance for the Mavlas to improve their condition in the valley unless all the Sowkars leave the valley in a body saying "Mavla brethren we have now sufficiently grown fat on you and your lands, if we continue here any more we are sure to burst; therefore, in the interest of both of us it is better for us to leave you alone to enjoy your lands." But every one is sure that such a time will never come and the Mavlas will never be happy. As the Tatas have now gone to the valley for building a dam; we might say such a time has come if the Tatas wish to favour the poor. Tatas are giving liberal compensation for the lands in the valley, but the liberality is enriching the rich pockets (as most of the money is going in the pockets of the Sowkars. The lands which were purchased by the Sowkar for Rs. 100 are fetching now Rs. 600 many of such sale-deeds are either conditional sale-deeds or fictitious ones but the poor Mavla cannot go to court to prove his rights; so it is an easy way for the Sowkar to get the money and he is thus getting it at Mulshi.

From an industrial point of view no sane-minded man can say that such a scheme should not be carried through because a few houses and lands will be submerged and a few people will have to undergo certain hardship. It is no small hardship to leave one's sweet hearth and home and go to some other place with his kith and kin. But it has to be undergone by a few for the good of the country. At the same time, on the other hand, it is the duty of Government and also of the Company to give as many facilities to the really affected people as possible.

In the Mulshi valley the really affected person is the Mavla who has to lose his only means of living whether as owner or tenant. In most cases the Mavla is a mere tenant though for all practical purposes he regards himself as owner of the land as he originally owned the land and even after the Sowkar had taken possession of it the same Mavla is the tenant.

The Sowkar is not in the least affected but, on the contrary, he is benefited as he is getting more than six times what he paid for the land. But the Mavla, who is in most cases merely a tenant has to leave the valley without getting anything. This is simply irony of fate. It is for this reason that the Mavla deserves full consideration and assistance. Among other things the following may be suggested to the Tata Company as concessions and facilities which might be well offered to the Mavlas without much loss to the Company and if the same are given the Mavlas should remain ever faithful to the Company.

(1) It will take nearly five years more to submerge all the lands in the valley; therefore it is possible for the Mavlas to remain in the valley for the next five years and cultivate most of the lands. When the lands are purchased or acquired by the Company they become the property of the Company; therefore, the Company is at liberty to allow the use of the lands to anybody until they are submerged. As the Mavla is the most affected person the Company should allow the Mavla tenant or owner to enjoy free of any charge the produce of the land until it is submerged. Or.

(2) After the lake is completed and when the draw for takes place after the rainy season a fair amount of land is sure to be exposed, and all this land having been well saturated and silted is likely to give a good rabi crop. If the Company promised the Mavlas to allow the use of such lands free of any charges many of the expropriated Mavlas can be accommodated in the valley, if Government helps by giving them a few forest lands addtion.

(3) The bonus of Rs. 50 per acre which has been hither to given to the land-owner and which has been with-held from the 15th of March 1922, should be renewed and given to the actual cultivator of the land and not the owner; so that the poor tenant might get something at least.

(4) As the Mulshi works will last for about five years and as such works afford facilities to train up engineering subordinates as practical men cuch as maistries. suboverseers, mechanics, overseers, practical Engineers, and tunnel foremen etc., the Company should give some scholarships to the sons of Mavlas who are capable of receiving such training.

In European countries it is usual to keep young boys under training on big works and such boys often prove to be the best enkineers. Especially the best mechanical Engineers are obtained from work shops rather than from Universities.—Yours, etc.

A MARATHA SYMPATHISER.

FUTURE WARS.

HOW TO AVOID THEM.

A crowded public meeting was held on July 29th at the John Small Hall, Poona City, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, President of the City Municipality, presiding. The chairman in rising mentioned that the Bishop of Bombay had expressed his regret at being unable to attend and had written to say that he was a very earnest supporter of the League of Nations, and that, as he understood one of the objects of the demonstration was to emphasise the value of such an international tribunal as a means of avoiding war, he would have very much liked to be present. Mr. Kelkar continuing, explained how it was necessary for India to join these world-wide demonstrations, for although wars were fought beyond the confines of India, they did not fail to have an impact upon this country. Unless Militarism all over the world received a check, India could not be altogether relieved of the crushing military burden which she was obliged to bear. And in order that Militarism should be kept in check, "secret diplomacy" must first gave place to "open diplomacy," and that the democracies of all countries must be enabled to exercise an effective control over their foreign policy, and to counteract the selfishness of individual nations, we must have an impartial tribunal to adjudicate the claims of each nation.

Dr. Zacharias, moved the resolution on "No more War". He said they knew the horror of modern war, of war in the machine age, and they should have no more of it. Nor was there any need for more war, since even the most crushing victory was found incapable of bringing about the ostensible objects for which war was being waged. War was not inevitable, whatever professional soldiers, diplomats, and armament merchants might say. Now-a-days war could only be made if the whole population helped: and they would not help unless they knew their rulers' cause was just. Once dis-illusioned, they would not trust them again; and if once more the call came, let the peoples of the earth insist on a certificate by the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague that the cause was really just.

Mr. B. S. Kamat, who followed next, pointed out that the root of war was the economic necessity of all countries, which were passing out of an agricultural into the industrial stage, to secure for themselves a sufficiency of the necessary raw materials. The Versailles Peace Treaty which had tried to oust Germany from all access to raw materials was therefore essentially wrong and would need revising. Only a League of all Nations was capable of apportioning all available raw materials in fairness to all who needed them.

Prof. V. M. Joshi, of the Karve Women's University, said although Maharastra believed in the Gita, which did not regard war as evil in itself, it also believed in the injunction of the Gita that a war, to be permissible, must be based upon righteousness and can be entered upon, when all the other remedies were exhausted. Rao Bahadur H. R. Kale, dwelt on the religious aspects of war and emphasised the need for trying all commonsense methods before resort was made to war. Mr. Lavate laid particular stress upon the necessity of India's attaining self-government so that she could put an effectual veto upon projects of war.

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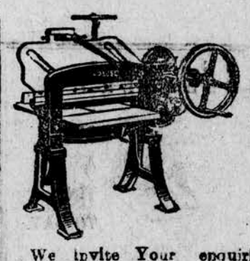

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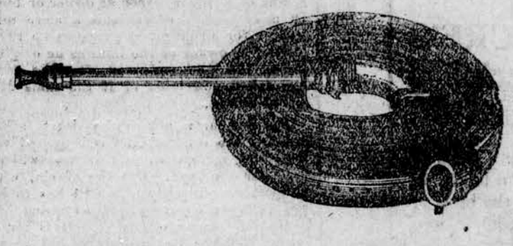

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